THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,432—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Sept	OCEANA	7000	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	....	—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	—
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	..
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	—

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three, and four Berth Cabins amid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	7th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lhasa	2183	Fri.	8th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2134	Mon.	11th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday 7th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar. Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay

6th September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Escheraaer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italian's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Ristorcelli	6th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. 1911.
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R.N.R	12th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR]

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL," 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER

are a proved cure Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S Ring-worm ointment cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F.
CHUKKER 125° F.
VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th September, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from the 1st September, 1911, the following CAMP STATIONS on the Delhi Durbar Railway have been OPENED for through-booking of Goods Traffic of all descriptions :—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations from all B. B. & C. I. Railway stations.

Consignors of goods are requested to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which of the Camp Stations it will be most convenient for them to take delivery, and to consign their goods accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery, in the Delhi Durbar area are also requested to intimate to despatchers which of the Camp stations is nearest and most convenient for delivery. If this is done, it will ensure earlier delivery, and also avoid unnecessary expense in cartage over a considerable distance from the Delhi Goods sheds.

Consignments of goods, including Motor Cars and Carriages, from Bombay for Camp Stations and also for other stations in Delhi, should be booked early from the Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge, (Bombay). Horses should be booked from Grant Road.

Special Delhi Durbar Camp Station Labels can be obtained from Station Masters and Goods Clerks at the principal Goods Booking Stations, and further particulars as to the booking arrangements will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

F. W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 4th September, 1911.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI :—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2	Second Class ...	62 14
Third Class ...	8 12		

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY,	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10	First Horse ...	161 7
Each additional horse ...	53 13	Each additional horse ...	80 12
One Carriage ...	161 7	One Carriage ...	242 3
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3	One Motor Car....	363 4
One Motor Car ...	242 3		
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11		

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, D......	14 30	Victoria Terminus, D......	22 30
Delhi (2nd day) A......	20 30	Delhi (3rd day) A......	8 20

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 30th August, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on SATURDAY the 2nd and THURSDAY the 7th September, 1911, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P. M., on account of the immersion of GANPATIS :—

Chaupati Road from the old Level Crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road ; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for Vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. Via Hughes Road, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
WILL PRODUCE.
THEIR LATEST DEOLALI SUCCESS.
THE CRUISE OF THE S. Y. SUNSTAR.
TO-NIGHT, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Sept. 6th and 7th at 9-30 P.M.

By the kind permission of Lt.-Col. Vaughan and the Officers, 1st Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the band of the Regiment will form the orchestra. Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Soldiers in uniform half price.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THE BLUNTED SWORD.
Fun humour and hearty laughs.
MELBOURNE.
A trip round the fine Australian City.
THE LAW OF MERCY.
A fine colored picture founded on a famous French Ballad.
THIEVES AT A FANCY DRESS BALL.
Merry-makers caught napping this time.
NO MEMORY.
The trials of a would-be husband.
LITTLE LEWIS'S TOY.
A rare picture of home and a child's love.
FOOLSHEAD'S LAST ROGUERY,
The "Excelsior" comedian surpasses himself.
An ideal after-dinner.
PROGRAMME.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

LAST 2 WEEKS
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, and SATURDAYS, only.
THERE WILL BE NO SKATING ON WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS except PRACTICE SESSIONS.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
- 1 Ruling Machine.
- 2 Treadle Machines.
- 2 Cutting Machines.
- 2 Very large Printing Machines.
- 2 Small Printing Machines
- 1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
- 1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
- 1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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WANTED, for the Shire Highlands Rly, British Central Africa, a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, Salary offered Rs. 150 per month for a 3 years Agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 21, care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting ? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited. Bombay.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols ; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl Emerald and Gold Jewellery.
H. C. Suit No. 192 of 1911.
Banajee vs. Adenwala.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from and by the order of the parties and in pursuance of the terms of the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd day of May, 1911, made in Suit No. 192 of 1911 on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction side of the High Court of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned jewellery belonging to a deceased respectable Parsee Lady.

Collar of pearls set with diamond brooch and diamond straps, pearl and gold bangles of different patterns, pearl and diamond butties, diamond and gold brooches, diamond emerald, ruby and gold rings, gold and Piroja stone necklaces, gold watch chains of various patterns, diamond breast pin, gold buttons, &c., &c.

The jewellery will be open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers from to-morrow, Thursday.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th September 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medow Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the message, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. II ; on the south partly by the property of Moolji Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716,

$$\text{Old Survey No. } 21 \text{—New Survey Nos. } \frac{A\ \ A}{7139,\ 22,\ 24}$$

7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawke as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. 11.

Sale on the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572,

$$\text{New No. 2716, Old Survey No. } 21 \text{— and —New } \frac{A}{22}\ \frac{A}{24}$$

Survey Nos. 7189-7190,7240.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Chambers, near Apollo Reclamation very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiters, teapoys, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, piano, clocks, carpets, glass door, book presses, office chairs, writing tables, bentwood chairs, benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, copper and alluminium utensils, carved furniture, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Leech and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill opposite Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkinton, and Walker and Hall, large sliding dining table in six pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, and dinner-wagons, table hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich parian figures, bronze and terracotta ornaments, rich carpets, wall clocks, one Mahoganized iron frame sweet tone cottage piano by Wilhelm, Menzel, Berlin, in very good order one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues and marking board &c., one handsome lighthouse clock with thermometer and barometer with glass dome, one French clock in brass historical figure case, musical box, ice box by Army and Navy, gents' bicycle, blackwood open carved large chiffonier, tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, book presses rich engravings and oil paintings, office tables, verandah benches, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Blackett, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD belonging to Messrs. P. M. Freitas & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. PATELL and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nicolas Rozario Freitas and Calisto Manuel Jose Freitas, the joint receivers appointed by an order dated 26th day of June, 1911, in suit No. 223 of 1911 and under the power of sale granted to them therein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th September, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

All that piece of Foras land situated at the South end of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,859 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14094 and Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 1-5591 together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 123 and now under Ward Nos. 2278, 2579, 2380 and 2381 and Street Nos. 12, 254, 255, and bounded on the North by the said Grant Road on

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

the East by the ground belonging to Pestonji Hirji Cooper, on the South by the vacant ground of Yellubai Camatan and on the West by the ground of Merwanji Framji Pande.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Solicitors, at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 beautiful roan colour Arab baba pony.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT LOWER MAHIM, NEAR DADAR.
Suit No : 44 of 1909.
Murzello vs. Murzello.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver, appointed herein, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Vaval, situated at Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. , Old Survey No. 328, New Survey No. 1600, containing by admeasurement 12,501 sq yds or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4462, 4463, 4464, Street No. 822-23-24, Bhandarwada Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of the deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Public Gully, on or towards the west, Bhandarwada Road, now called Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas and partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, and on or towards the south partly by the Oart of Harrivallabhdas Balgowindas, partly by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador and partly by the Oart of Damodar Moroba.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax-land or ground known as Bomblem, situated at Lower Mahim within the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Old No. 155, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 353, New Survey No. 1475, containing by admeasurement 2,138 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3505, Street No. 969 Hasali Tank Road, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, in the name of the said deceased Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. DeSalvador, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Walles, and on or towards the south by the Oart of J. F. Rodrigues.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Boghet, situated at Dadar, Lower Mahim, within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 4, New No. 3445, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 1464, containing by admeasurement 5,798 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3193-95, Street No. 657-59, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows : - That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Moroba Bhanji, on or towards the west by the Portuguese Road, on or towards the north partly by the Oart of Rambhawoo Bhende and partly by the Oart of , and on or towards the south by the Oart of S. D. Almeda.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Romperas, situated at Lower Mahim, Dadar within the Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 343, 343, New Nos. 4073, 4,075, Old Survey No. 357, and New Survey No. 1450, containing by admeasurement 9156 sq. yds. or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and Registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4321, Street Nos. 681,682, Portuguese Church Road, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, in the name of Daniel Francisco-Murzello, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Oart of Dr. DeSilva, on or towards the west by the Hasali Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Oart of D. Walles, and on or towards the south by the Portuguese Road.

The above will be sold in separate lots on Plot No. 4 known as "Romperas."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, Solicitors, at Ball Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1911.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.; Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

SITUATION by ENGLISH GIRL age 24 as useful maid to LADY or CHILDREN'S MAID. Very good dressmaker. "Q." care of this Paper.

TO LET FOR CORONATION DURBAR.

A LARGE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in large secluded compound, 20 miles from Delhi, excellent train service, good motor road, admirable for European visitors or native chief's entourage, low rental. Apply box No. 1, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

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COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..........................£ 1,360,000

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................................£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa.
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up...............Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits...................Gold $ 3,460,398,39
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Washington.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs, Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2 0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 9-16		1-4
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	84 1-3		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	24 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	Closed		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-25		1-2
do. do. at Berlin ...	20-48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	1 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	......
Manchester ...	Mutilated.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports ...	Nil.
Mid-Americans ...	7·07—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	Mutilated.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·26	6·21	6·17	6·17	6·17
+01	+01	+01	+01	unchgd

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
6·19	6·20	6·21	6·22
+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

New York and New Orleans Market closed.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 3-8+3-3

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.

Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,410,040

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 1-2+1-2

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers. Firmer.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ... No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 1-4+5-8

Do. Month—Sept.-Oct.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.

YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 55+3-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 50+1

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 77+1 3-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.

Tone of Linseed—Strong.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 70+3-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... Closed.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 8 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Sellers.—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 67
Yellow Metal	... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 55 15-15

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...... Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar U & F India (Double bags) .. 20—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ... Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Firm. High prices asked check business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 18 1 1-2—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Quiet but firm.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 17 1 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... October.

Tone—Irregular but closing steady.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 21-9—Nominal.

Months of Shipments ... Jan.-March.

Tone—Quiet but firm.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16-9—Value.

Months of Shipments ... Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .

Aug.-Nov.—14 7 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—12-9—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—14-9—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—12 10 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—15 10 1-2—Value.

July-Oct —1912—14-6—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Aug.-Nov.—16—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—14 7 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firm but prices irregular.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [5th Sept. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
8 Bundles Rs...	Rs 6,000	Lingah ...	National Bank
Boxes Bulns...	1,51,534	Freemantle	Do.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd & 3rd Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	49,279
B B and C I Railway ...	44	52,426

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai "	...175 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs.	95	15	0
Forward		95	11	0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0	6
Australian "	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	61	7	0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	61	7	0
" 2nd " ...	"	61	10	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is steady with a small volume of business passing. Some sales were effected in Fine M. G. Broach March delivery, shippers being the sellers and native merchants being the buyer at Rs. 315 to 316 per candy. New Fine M. G. Akola-Khamgaon is in request at Rs. 297 per candy for January delivery, but sellers are scarce.

There is more enquiry for ready cotton and the daily off-take is about 2,000 to 2,500 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	310	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	305	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	302-3	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	294	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	285	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	275	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	298	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	293	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	286	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	272	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·26	6·21	6·17	6·17

Unchanged.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·17	6·19	6·20	6·21	6·22

Unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is strong. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	13	6	0	B.T.
September ...	"	12	3	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	9	5	0	R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	8	8	6	"

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	57	8	0	R.T.
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	64	8	0	"
Black Kutni ...	"	49	14	0	"

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5	3	0	R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5	11	0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,730
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	66 1-2
Bank of Baroda	68 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 3-4
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1 2

MILLS.

David	366 1-4
Finlay Mills	245
Kohinoor	625
Manockji Petit	2,515
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	900
Swan Mill	190

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	135
New Berar	530
New Mofussil	847 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	137 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	278 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Central India Mining Co.... ...	30 1-4
Jost's Fans S & E ffl Co	50
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Treacher and Co.	523 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	497 1-3

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	540 bales
Wheat	14,843 cwts.
Linseed	2,667 "
Rapeseed	1,045 "
Gingellyseed	1,935 "
Poppyseed	2,557 "
Groundnuts...	1,562 "
Castorseed	2,171 "
Rice	4,386 "
Myrabollams	483 "
Cottonseed	16,653 "
Mowraseed	1,864 "
Gram	1,183 "
Joowar	8,541 "
Maize	Nil

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 11 bales wool, C Nanjee; 13 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, D Nagjee 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 374 bags Java sugar, Ralli Bros; 38 bales wool, R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—2 packages chutney, G Groom and Co; 22 cwts fishmaws, R Hoosen and Co; 28 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee and Oomersey; 1 bale hemp, T Morrison and Co; 31 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 73 bales skins, H N and H Essa; 9 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 30 bales skins, H A Oomersey; 9 cwts gum, M H Ladi; 1 1-2 bales hides, R M Kooka; 29 cwts chinacubebs, E Sooltanally.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkfield s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebasa s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arlington Court s—2,000 cwts, linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Dalrazan s—2,001 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, H Vanuchand and Co; 4,240 cwts Mowraseed, 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,300 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dalrazan s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkfield s—14 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 105 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts fennelseed 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 3,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 25,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—1,001 cwts linseed, 2,150 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 9.000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Dco Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—68 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—400 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru, s—44 rolls coir matting and door mats, A Allarakhia and Co; 50 cwts colomboroots, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VALETTA.

Oceana s—45 bales twist, S J David and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GRAVENER—BALDWIN—August 4, at St Nicholas' Church, Warwick, Lieut Samuel M G Gravener, R.N., son of the late Captain J J A Gravener, R N, of Avenue House, Dorchester, Dorset, to Violet, daughter of H S Baldwin, Ashberry House, Warwick.

DEATH.

STYLE—August 4, at Windward, South Brent, Devon, Alice Lilian, the beloved wife of Frederick William Style, M R C S, L R C P, and daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel William George Ward, Indian Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Countess Aurelia Bethlen's lecture on "The Coming of the Kingdom," Bahai Hall, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Forbes Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Law of Mercy" a richly colored film dealing with an old French Ballad. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "The man who practices all he preaches cuts his sermons short."—"DALLAS NEWS."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 25th instant, left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August was 667, of which there were 41 males, 295 females, and 331 children.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 7,992, of whom 2,918 were males, 2,958 females and 2,116 children. The average daily attendance was 257.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 3,011, the daily average being 97. New admissions were 784. Parsees 272, Hindoos 1,760, Mahomedans 676, Christians 303. 28 children were vaccinated last month.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman, named Sakarbai, aged 60, who resided at Elphinstone Road, tried to get out of a railway train in motion at Matunga Station on the 22nd ultimo, when she fell and her foot was crushed between the platform and the foot-board of the train. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Monday evening. At an inquest held at the Morgue, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A WIDOW'S SUICIDE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu widow, named Bayabai, aged 16. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was missed from her house at Parel on Saturday. No notice of this was taken, as she had not been right in her mind, and frequently absented herself from home for three or four days together. On Monday evening her body was found floating in a well off Gunpowder Road and was recovered by the police. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DRUNKARD COMMITS SUICIDE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of a mill-hand named Mahadev Luxman, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on the 1st instant the deceased on getting his pay began drinking. When he had spent the whole of his wages in this manner, he asked his mother to give him more money, but she refused to do so. Later he went to bed, and a short time after, his clothes were seen to be on fire. An alarm was raised, and the neighbours, hurrying to the scene, extinguished the flames. A bottle of kerosine oil and a box of matches were found in the room. The deceased, who was severely burnt about the body, was removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday night. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Orr, I. C. S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board considered a letter from Government enquiring whether the Trust were willing to sell the site for the Police buildings at Gamdevi, and if so, at what price.

The Trustees resolved to inform Government that they were willing to sell the said plot measuring 4,924 square yards for Rs. 1,18,000.

ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

THE Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Adams-Wylie Hospital writes : Since the 17th August the new ward lately built in the Hospital has been taken into use and the twelve beds thus provided have been fully occupied. It is feared that with famine conditions prevailing in Kathiawar, a large number of Kathiawaris will later on flock to Bombay in a famishing condition, and enough hospital accommodation will not be available for their number. The Hospital management would temporarily provide more beds if need be, but the question of adequate funds is all important, as donations and subscriptions this year not going ahead as they should and are actually less than last year, whereas the utility of the hospital has increased with the additional ward and the out-patient dispensary endowed by the Executors and Trustees of the N.M. Wadia Charity Funds.

In spite of the many appeals and reminders, it is regretted that the two leading communities of Bombay are very indifferent to the wants of the Hospital, though almost all the sick people benefiting from it, belong to these two communities, as the figures will show

	Subscriptions in 1910 Rs.	Patients in 1910
Mohamedans.........	240	914
Hindoos...............	1,190	1,297
Parsees	3,100	3

During last year, when the Parsees endowed four new beds, three Hindoo beds previously publicly endowed were in arrears for their maintenance, and up-to-date no Mahomedan bed has been permanently endowed.

Permit me then once again to appeal through your columns to the well-to-do leaders of these communities to visit the hospital and to help the hospital funds, for within about a mile of the hospital twenty-four Improvement Trust chawls accommodate thousands of the poor working class Hindoos and Mahomedans, and the Mahomedan weavers and mill-hands who reside round about are innumerable. The sick of these two classes are the beneficiaries of the Hospital.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Sister-in-charge or to the Hon. Secretary, 32 Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MALABAR HILL CASES.

Appeals Dismissed.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgments in the two appeals relating to the Malabar Hill properties of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and of Haji Moosa and others from the decisions of Mr. Justice Beaman, who passed decrees in favour of the Secretary of State in the two suits for the resumption of the lands for public purposes.

The facts of both these cases have been fully reported.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said :—

I agree with Beaman J., from whose decree this appeal is preferred, that the English decisions, which were cited before him and which have also been cited before us in support of the appellant's contention as to the meaning of the term "public purposes"; all turned upon its meaning with reference to the law of rating and cannot be safe guides in the present case, where different considerations have to be taken into account. Those were decisions upon the interpretation of a section in the Poor Relief Act of 1601 (43 Eliz. ch. 2), according to which the test for determining whether a particular property is liable to the rate there contemplated is that of beneficial occupation. No doubt in determining what is beneficial occupation, the English Courts have gone on to consider whether the occupation is for a public purpose, a term which does not occur in the section of the Statute. But the rule of law to be deduced from them as now prevailing is that there is no beneficial occupation for the purposes of rating, where property is occupied either by the Crown or by the servants of the Crown for Crown purposes, the occupation of the latter being in that event occupation of the Crown itself (Mersey Docks vs. Cameron : XI H. L. Cases, 443 at pp. 503 and 504). And the reason of the rule is that the Crown, being not named in the Statute, is not bound by it. That even upon that test, the decisions are not easy to reconcile with one another or with any logical principle is apparent from the remarks of Sargent C. J., in the judgment of this Court in "the University of Bombay vs. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay" (I. L. R., 16 Bombay 217 at pp. 228), of Lord Alverstone C. J., in the English case of "Wixon vs. Thomas" (L. R. 1911 J. K. B. 43, at pp. 52) and of Lord Bramwell in "Coomber vs. Justices of Berks (IX A. C. 79.) The case of Wixon vs. Thomas is instructive as showing the present tendency of the English Courts towards a more liberal interpretation of the term "public purposes," even with reference to the law of rating.

In the present case, that expression occurs in a perpetual lease granted by the East India Company in 1854, under whom the appellant claims, subject to the condition that the Company should be entitled to resume the land "for any public purpose." The case of Government, who claim under the Company, is that the cost of living, including house-rent, having increased in the town and island of Bombay, it has become necessary in the interests of public administration and the efficiency of the public service to attract the ablest of their officials serving in the mofussil to this city by providing suitable house accommodation to them on easier terms than those prevailing in respect of house rent. For that purpose, Government desire to resume this and other lands, on the strength of the condition as to resumption above-mentioned. Whether it is a public purpose or not must depend on the question whether the proper housing of their officials by Government is for the public benefit or not. The 39th section of the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, c. 106 (1858), by section 1 of which the rule of the East India Company was terminated, enacted that "all lands and etc., moneys and etc., and other real and personal estate" of the company, "subject to the debts and liabilities affecting the same" and "the benefit of all contracts and etc., and all right to fines, penalties, and forfeitures and all other emoluments, which the said company shall be seized or possessed of or entitled to," at the time of the commencement of the Act, "except the capital stock of the company and the dividend thereon, should become vested in her Majesty, to be applied and disposed of," subject to the provisions of that act, for the purposes of the Government of India". All property belonging to the Company at the time the Act commenced and the benefit of all contracts entered into by the Company and enforceable by it became vested in the Crown for these latter purposes which in essence are public purposes. The Government of India exists for the benefit of His Majesty's Indian subjects and whatever conduces to that benefit must be a public purpose. That benefit can be secured primarily only by an efficient administration, which means an efficient service. Such service must depend on the efficiency of the men who are appointed to carry out the purposes of the Government of India, and who are, therefore, the servants of the Crown. If a state of things comes about which shows that in a city like Bombay, the best men available from among these servants are reluctant to serve, because of the increasing hardness of life in point of house accommodation and house-rents, the Government is entitled to say that that raises a serious question as to the future of the public administration and that the public benefit must suffer, if the best officers available are compelled to serve as servants of the Crown in the City under such hard conditions. It is no reasonable answer to that consideration that the men are bound to serve wherever they are appointed, because Government never engaged to provide them with house accommodation on more or less easy terms. It is true Government are not bound in that respect, but the question is not one of legal obligation but of general expediency and public benefit and in this connection, it is a material circumstance disclosed by the Civil List that it has been in this country customary for Government to provide house allowance to its officials, where that is, in its opinion, necessary in the interests of the public service. In substance, that can be no difference between a house allowance and house accommodation.

DEFINITION OF PUBLIC PURPOSE.

There is no definition of "public purpose" in any of our legislative enactments to afford us a clue to the meaning of the term save one in the Land Acquisition Act; but that is a partially inclusive, not an exhaustive definition. Though the legislature has not defined it for general purposes, it has given us a sufficient indication in the Land Acquisition Act of what it intended the term should convey, having regard to the constitution and objects of government in and the special needs of this country. By clause (3) of section 6 of the Act, the legislature has directed that a declaration by Government that a certain land "is needed for a public purpose" shall be "conclusive evidence" that it is so needed. What could have been the object of the legislature in making Government the sole judge of what is a public purpose under the Act, but this, that having regard to the conditions in this country, the needs of sound administration and of the public weal, it should not be hampered by any refined distinctions and legal subtleties, but must be left free to interpret the expression "public purpose" in a wise and reasonably liberal spirit? Though, strictly speaking, this rule of the legislature does not bind the Court, in interpreting the expression where, as in the present case, it occurs in a contract, yet the Court may well take the legislature as its guide in ascertaining the meaning of the expression. It was conceded by Mr. Setalvad for the appellant that, if Government had sought to acquire this very land under the Land Acquisition Act, on the ground that it was needed for building a house for the residence of its servants, he could not have quarrelled with the declaration that the land was needed for a public purpose. In that case, he could not have fairly argued that Government were endeavouring to acquire the land merely for a private benefit, the benefit to an individual or individuals—in the guise of a public purpose. If that is so, why should the Court treat this case on different considerations, if on the proved facts, it finds that the purpose for which Government claim to resume the land involves, in its opinion, the element of public benefit and therefore of public purpose, understanding that expression to mean any object which secures the good of the public by securing the efficiency of those servants of the Crown on whose service the public good materially depends? The Court would under these circumstances defer to the declaration of Government on the analogy of the Land Acquisition Act, unless the purpose stated was so flagrant as to involve, on no reasonable consideration, the element of public benefit.

CHARGING OF RENT.

It was said, however, that the element of public purpose, such as it is must be held to vanish, in view of the fact that Government intended to charge rent to the official who would be housed in the building proposed to be erected on this land after resumption. This charging of the rent, it is urged, will bring pecuniary benefit to Government and the building will be occupied by the official who will pay the rent, not solely or exclusively in his capacity as a servant of the Crown. A similar argument was urged in this Court in the "University of Bombay vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay" (I. L. R. 16 Bombay, 217). The question there was whether the University of Bombay was an institution for a charitable purpose and therefore entitled to exemption from Municipal taxes. It was argued for the Municipality that the University was not an institution of that character and, therefore, not entitled to exemption, because it obtained an income from the fees paid by the students on the occasions of the examinations held by the University," and that "it derived a revenue from the occupation of the buildings." In the judgment of this Court, Sargent C. J., disposed of the argument by pointing out that "the sole test" under the Bombay Municipal Act was whether the building of the University "was exclusively occupied for a charitable purpose"; "and the mere circumstance that small fees are required from the students before examining them, which produce a revenue insufficient to defray the expenses of the University in conducting those examinations and keeping up the necessary establishment, and which requires to be considerably supplemented by Government cannot, in our opinion, alter the essential character of the purpose for which the buildings are occupied." So also in the present case the sole test, under the lease which we are construing, is whether the building proposed to be erected on the land in dispute after resumption by Government is for "any public purpose." If the element of that purpose exists, the mere fact that Government will charge a moderate rent, not such rent as the letting value of the property will yield in the market, cannot alter the essential character of the building as one used for a public purpose. In this connection, it is to be remarked as a circumstance of some importance that the expression used in the lease is not "a public purpose," but "any public purpose." The word "any" used to qualify the public purpose must have, in my opinion, been used designedly to make clear the intention of the lease that Government should be entitled to resume the land whenever any consideration or need of the public benefit, direct or indirect, arises, though it may involve at the same time some private benefit.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have not overlooked the meaning of the expression "public purpose" given in "Moses vs. Marsland" (C. L. R. (1901), L. K. B. 668). There, relying on the authority of "Josalyne vs. Meedon (53 L.T. 319), Bruce J. said that "a place used for public purposes means, not a place used in the public interest, but a place to which the public can demand admission or to which they are invited to come". The learned Judge would appear to have intended that as the colloquial and general meaning, independently of its meaning in the particular statute which he had to construe. Apart from the fact that the decision in "Moses vs. Marsland" proceeds on the construction of that statute and on the principle of "ejusdem generis" and that the observation of Bruce J. is so far an "obiter dictum"; a reference to "Josalyne vs. Meedon" on which Bruce J. and Phillimore J., relied shows that in this latter case, the meaning of the expression public purpose went on its limited construction as used in an English statute and on the rule of "ejusdem generis".

On these grounds, in my opinion, the decree appealed from must be affirmed with costs.

THE SECOND CASE.

Our decision in appeal No. 24 of 1910 governs also appeal No. 25 of 1910. In this latter appeal, two additional points were sought to be urged by Mr. Setalwad for the appellant at the hearing. The first was that there had been no legal notice of the intention of Government to resume the land, because the actual notice given had been addressed to the lessee after he had died and not to his executors. The executors, however, received the notice, and replied to it and therefore such irregularity as there was was cured by waiver on their part. The second objection was that Government claimed in the plaint a strip of land belonging to the lessee, which was not covered by the grant to him. The Advocate-General for Government, having explained the facts with reference to this point, Mr. Setalvad admitted that he had urged it under a misapprehension. The decree in appeal, too, must be confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered a concurring judgment.

The appeals were accordingly dismissed with costs.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Taxi Cab Company Sued.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the two suits brought by C. E. Calais and J. B Leduc against the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company, Limited, for recovering damages on the ground of wrongful dismissal.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. D. Davar with the Advocate-General for the defendents.

Mr. E. De Liry, further examined by Mr. Davar, narrated the occurrence of the day in question. He also produced several letters which passed between him and the head manager of the firm in Calcutta. In one of these letters, witness had stated that he had no objection to Calais being employed in Calcutta, but he did not want the man in Bombay. Calais was engaged on witness' recommendation. Witness knew that Calais was competent, but did not know his character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he was chief accountant and chief cashier, and Calais was a turner in the same works. He could not say whether Calais was a mechanical engineer or not. Calais was the chief of the mechanical part of the workshops. Witness had known Calais for about three years before he was employed. Witness knew him as a good workman but not as a friend. Witness knew nothing against Calais. Witness had never had any knowledge of mechanical work. For about five or six months, witness had no complaint against Calais who was quietly waiting for an increase. Calais drew 400 francs a month from the moment he arrived in Bombay. Witness did not know why Calais should have become insolent since October. Personally witness was quite satisfied with his temper.

Continuing, witness said for the first time on the 10th February he framed the rules. Calais immediately signed them and made no objection to them. From the 10th to the 14th, cards were actually filled in by Calais. The rules were distributed through the clerk to the fitters on the afternoon of the 10th, and the cards were filled on the 11th. At the time the rules were distributed Calais and Leduc were away. At that time the fitters did not strike, but went out to take tiffin.

To the Court : They took an hour and a half to return. They returned with Calais and Leduc.

To Mr. Wadia : He denied that the fitters struck work then, but he admitted they returned with Calais. Some of the men then took tiffin in the garage. He did not know if on that day all the fitters left in a body at noon. On the 10th some fitters did go to see Mr. Calais. On the 1st January, witness might have been at Veysetti's with Calais, Leduc and two others. Then witness produced a letter from Baron Beyens stating that the latter was dissatisfied with the witness. After receiving that letter witness was not afraid of being dismissed. Witness would have resigned, if Calais was allowed to remain in the firm. This case was not the result of that letter. It was not the duty of Calais to fill up cards. Mr. Gallibardi, the cashier, sat in a room next to witness' office and was still in the Company's service. The Company was going to charge him with robbing then. He did not know if that man was to be called as a witness. Witness did not know that three of the fitters actually threw away the cards. Witness was under the impression that the workshop people did not agree to the rules as he heard some trouble. Witness would not admit that Calais tried to induce the fitters between the 10th and 14th to fill up these cards. Witness did not know if for three days Calais and Leduc stayed for three hours over time to persuade the workmen. It was true that to avoid the trouble Calais actually filled them up and Leduc helped him in that, though it was no part of his duty to do so. This was against witness's order. Witness had no conversation with the plaintiffs about the cards and the rules between the 10th and the 14th. Neither Calais nor Leduc knew English or any of the vernaculars. On the 14th, witness went to the workshop, but was not much excited. Witness explained to the fitters what he desired. Calais could not have understood the witness, who then went back quietly. Calais asked witness what he had said to the fitters. Witness replied that that was out of Calais' line and hence witness had no explanation to give and had no time to answer. Witness thought it was impudent on the part of Calais to make inquiries. Witness' pay that month was Rs. 300 and board and lodging. The pay was the same as that of Calais. Up to the 14th Calais was entirely out of the matter. Witness then went to hear some noise, when he heard a loud noise, which was caused by Calais and afterwards by the fitters; it was difficult to distinguish that noise.

Q—Will you deny that Calais stopped fitters who were leaving the garage in an excited condition?

A—I can't say as I did not hear any words.

After some time, the workmen came ready dressed to the office door. There were about thirty fitters at the time. Neither Calais nor Leduc had put their coats on at the time. Witness first spoke to the fitters and asked them what they wanted. The fitters asked for extra pay when they did extra work. Witness told them that they should first fill in the cards. Witness did not think they had gone to him to discuss the cards. Witness told them to go out and all left in a body. In the meantime Calais and Leduc went up to the witness. Calais told him that this was the result of witness' doings. These words were not insolent, but the tone was insolent.

Witness could not say owing to whose attitude the fitters struck work.

The case is proceeding.

ILL-TREATING BULLOCKS.

YESTERDAY, before the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. D. A. De Monte (Chairman) and Mr. V. S. Joshi, two bullock-cart drivers, named Bapu Raghu and Pandu Vithu were charged with ill-treating their animals. The case for the prosecution was that the bullocks belonged to Messrs. A. Hussain and Company and were unfit to be used for labour. As drivers in the employ of this company had been fined on several occasions for a similar offence, their Worships fined the first accused Rs. 25, and the second accused Rs. 75. The animals were ordered to be sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals for treatment. Their Worships remarked that, if the offence was repeated by the company's men in future, the maximum fine would be imposed.

A SUGGESTION TO THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of the backward classes of Hindus, I appeal to your generosity to kindly give publicity to the following in your widely circulated journal.

In my frequent visits during the Ganpati festivals to many of my friends' places, for the "Arti" entertainment, my attention was particularly drawn to some of the handiwork done by ladies of the backward community, such as "tats" or dishes very artistically made from the ordinary glass beads in different colours and sayings of native saints, beautifully embroidered on velvet pieces. These are exhibited on the walls near the image of the "Ganpati" which, no doubt, pleases every visitor who steps in.

At one of the above places, I saw a pot made of ordinary thin cane to contain flowers, tastefully wrapped up with thin green silk threads. I think the lady who made the pot left nothing to show her skill and it would have been a difficult task for her to set it up for some days together but at the same time she might have been doubly glad to see her efforts crowned with success. It is a capital work, no doubt. There are numerous things, but I am afraid I shall not be able to describe them here for want of space.

In this way, since the introduction of literary education in the community for the past few years, the ladies of the backward classes have been taking keen interest in these arts and other industries as well. Though the progress has been slow, it is gratifying to learn that they have at least a little efficiency in needlework and embroidery. I would, therefore, ask some of the well wishers of our backward classes who have been hitherto trying their utmost to spread education and reforms, to provide an opportunity, particularly to encourage the ladies,—who seem to have been, of late, taking keen interest in these arts, by collecting exhibits in needlework and other arts,—exclusively from the backward community, from this and other Presidencies, and holding an Exhibition in a centre like Bombay.

The Exhibition so held will be useful in taking stock of the accumulated intelligence and skill of the backward classes. It will be also an easy means to arrive at the efficacy (1) of the methodical development of the industrial talent, (2) for the opening of classes or other kindred opportunities for united action in instructing the members of the community, and (3) of providing means for the regulation of systematic supply and demand for goods and wares prepared by the poorer members of the caste for consumption in and outside the community. On the other hand, by holding an Exhibition representing different kinds of handiworks, it might be ascertained what their shortcomings were and in what direction improvement was necessary.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, if my suggestion is approved by the members of my community (backward classes) it will be surely an encouragement and a new awakening in the lives of our women.—Yours, etc.,

VITHAL R. RANE.

Dadar, September 4.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1911, and in the three months, April to June 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1909 and 1910.

	Month of June.		
	1909	1910	1911
British India			
Bombay	40653761	39110128	35359618
Madras	3522834	3467524	3263763
Bengal	3613825	3337144	2995.00
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3457660	3085736	3016630
Punjab	983860	64513(a)	431755
Central Provinces and Berar...	2927122	2460250	2183443
Total	55160234	52106331	47249789
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, a Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, b Kishengarh Ujjain and Pondicherry...(c)	3122577	2974393	2651123
Grand Total ..	58282811	55080724	49900912

(a) Mill closed since October 1909.

(b) Including the production of one mill only.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of June.		
		1909	1910	1911
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	15103866	14117220	18433075
	yds.	65554190	62690127	81993856
	dozs	37188	66470	36958
Madras	pds	643354	610919	570909
	yds.	1818390	2019791	1841716
	doze	1587	1430	2235
Bengal	pds.	370673	243908	193718
	yds.	1260867	1331348	1130085
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	1422167	777044	664591
	yds.	2712814	3110469	3725522
	dozs	5622	2907	3074
Punjab	pds.	31224	2 627	74762
	yds.	65671	70767	193483
	dozs	87	4	13
Central Provinces and Berar ...	pds	835403	744485	57366
	yds.	13.7486	3848424	3287528
	dozs	512	677	502
Total ...	pds.	1840527	6510203	2080719
	yds.	75499518	719613.6	9.171860
	doz.	44486	71278	42789
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kgarh (a) and Pondicherry...(b)	pds.	991915	1273418	1121398
	yds	4055623	538706	4429083
	dozens	40.6	4625	2995
Grand Total ...	pds.	19196903	17783621	21941.5
	yds.	79558141	77348394	95600943
	dozs.	48.22	76903	45784

(a) From August 1910.

(b) Including the production of one mill only.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Throughout life the blood is continually streaming through the kidneys to be filtered and purified. When it REACHES the kidneys it is dark and poisonous; when it LEAVES the kidneys it is the purest blood in the body; all its impurities have been filtered out by the kidneys.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

But when the kidneys are weak and sluggish they fail behind with their great work, and the poisons left in the blood make you feel dull and miserable, you are always tired and drowsy, and you soon begin to get backache and bladder disorders, or some of the other symptoms mentioned above.

A thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gently leads the kidneys back to health, and when the kidneys are well, the urinous poisons that cause so much sickness and disease in men and women CANNOT remain in the system. That is how Doan's Pills cure the actual CAUSE of kidney and bladder troubles.

"A chill weakened my kidneys, and I began to suffer from gravel and backache," says Mr. G. W. Storey, of 84, Higher Temple Street, Chorlton, Manchester, England. "Sharp pains darted through my back and loins, and I could hardly move.

"After years of suffering I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they healed the kidneys and gradually cured the bladder trouble. Now I am feeling first-rate. (Signed) Geo. W. Storey."

SEVERAL MONTHS LATER Mr. Storey said he was still keeping in excellent health.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O, Box, 20, Bombay.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish on the Market for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant polish with very little labour.

Manufactured by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

To be had from
SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
Shipchandlers,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
and all dealers

Why Suffer?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

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REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL.

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Faded hair restored, grey hair renewed red hair changed to auburn. The best of all hair tonics for all sexes and all ages. Of all Chemists and Stores. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. Extra. See that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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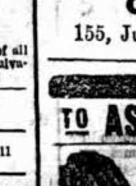

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gothic, 2469 tons Captain F. K. Watterworth, will sail to-day for Portsaid, and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3120 tons, Captain J. E. Woodall, sailed yesterday for Mangalore and Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3535 tons, Captain A. Wiessmann, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo and same bottom.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons Captain A. Andreasen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane 3107 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 4th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Odin	Walton	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 5.

Arlington Court	2832	Jones	L'pool	W & A Graham & Co
Achlibster	2870	Galt		S W & Co
Abana	2709	Wilson		G Cotton & Co
Brilliant	(Bque) 3609	Grant		Standard Oil Co
Clan Macfarlane	3107	Redford		J Finlay & Co
Forerio	2557	Young		T Morrison & Co
Delhi	4900	Brodshaw	Shanghai, 13-9	P & O Co
Daltan Hall	2264	Gorst		T M & Co
Fakbri	2555	Baldvin		Bo & H S N Co
Floristan	2235	Dunn		W & A G & Co
Fultala	2702	Chidley	Calcutta	M M & Co
Gallea	555	Wratt		K Nixon & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis	Talla t	H T Ayoob
Meteor	2576	Remmersen		W & A G & Co
Palitana	1934	Tallant		M M & Co
Peter Jebsen	2274	Hennigaar		F Yule & Co
Singu	1912	Murrison		S Wallace Co
Ujina	3423	Hill		M M & Co
Wentworth	3046	McClelland		K Nixon & Co
Wardha	2532	Cammack		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 5.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Linilula	2183	Busreh	6-9	M M & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	8-9	W & A G & Co
3	Messina	7756	Aldridge	Dunkirk	5-9	W & A Graham & Co
4	Gothic	2470	Walterworth	Antwerp	8-9	T Morrison & Co
5	Deo Balduino	2084	Maganzini	Genoa	15-9	B Line
6	Chyebassa	3992	Wodge	Antwerp	7-9	M M & Co
7	Gerd	751	Andreasen	Bangkok	6-9	F F Campbell & Co
8	Wakasa Maru	3381	Neilson	Kobe		N Y K
9	Kirkfield	3,?95	Dermody	Dunkirk	5-9	T Morrison & Co
10&11	Diranha	4850	Powell	Shanghai	27-9	P & O Co
12&13	Oceana	3705	Jones	London	9-9	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Manly	Busreh		M M & Co
15	Markgraft	2325	Dhle	Zanzibar	6-9	A Strandes Co
16	Iresmere	2336	Hunter			T Morrison & Co
16	Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	21-8	A Strandes Co

Offside M

Dredger Jinga	101	Morrison	Repairing	B I Trust

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders	From
5	Clan Macfarlane H M S Odin	Redford Walton	Glasgow, Aug 1 Colombo, Aug 31

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Clan Murray	Woodall	Mangalore, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances, yesterday:—

Steamer Gerd, Andreasen, for Bangkok
" Gothic Watterworth, for Port Said.
" Wildenfels, Wiessmann, for Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Barq Brilliant, for Philadelphia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From.
3	Sutlej	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 4th instant evening, and is due here on the 6th instant evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident arrived at Tanga from Bombay yesterday.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, which left Marinagoa on the 6th ultimo, arrived at Weymouth on the morning of the 4th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th September.

207. Strength—The following having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1397 Gunner L A Westrop No 2 Coy No 1 Sub-Division.

138. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

191. Badges Class—Badges for Company Classification for all members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head-quarters any day (except Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

205. Viceroy's Annual Competition, 1911-12.—Members wishing to enter for this Competition are requested to send in their names, together with entrance fee of Rs. 4 to this Office on or before 14th September.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th September.

726. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th instant. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

727. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Thursday, 7th inst "F" Coy (Medicals)
Saturday, 9th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, 10th inst "G" Coy.
Tuesday, 12th inst "F" Coy.
Wednesday, 13th inst "F" Coy.
Thursday, 14th inst "F" Coy (Medicals).

728. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 16 to 18 on Saturday, 9th inst. from 2 to 5 p.m.

729. Delhi Durbar Contingent.—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to this Office the names of members willing, available, and recommended to proceed to Delhi for the Durbar concentration in December next. Fifteen members will be selected from the names submitted. The Contingent will probably be absent from Bombay about 23 days.

730. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Coy.

No 7186 Vol E I Lester.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A Reuter telegram from Toronto states that Private Clifford, the winner of the King's and Prince of Wales's prizes at Bisley, was accorded a great reception there on Aug. 15, and was escorted to the Armouries by the local regiments. Clifford was presented with a silver service by the City and with other gifts by the Militia.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumbalia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SIMPLICITY PIANO TUTOR
BY
J. A. JOHNSTONE.
Rs. 1-14.

"The Piano Tutor by J. A. Johnstone is certainly one of the best and most thorough Tutors I have ever come across. The photographs are undoubtedly of great utility to teacher and student at Rs. 1-14. I am convinced that a large sphere of utility awaits your publication, and I heartily wish for it the success which it deserves."
THOMAS F. DUNHILL,
(Professor of Harmony and Comtepoint at the Royal College of Music.)

"I have been much interested in reading your new Pianoforte Tutor, edited by Mr. J. A. Johnstone, and I can conscientiously express the opinion that it will prove itself to be a most valuable aid to the study of the Piano."
WM. CRESER,
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"I think your Royal Method very good indeed. It is practical and comprehensive, and the progressive order in which the material is arranged is excellent."
FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
(Royal College of Music).

"There is nothing so educationally complete published in England or the Continent. Every point is ably treated and the whole work is well thought out .... The illustrations of hand positions form an invaluable feature. This most essential point has been entirely neglected hitherto."
CHARLES EDWARDS, L.M., C.L.,
(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 6th Sept., 1911.

INDIA AND RECIPROCITY.

In an article on American Reciprocity and Indian Preference in the "Empire Review" Mr. R. A. L. Moore, a retired Bombay Civilian, seeks to enlighten the British public, wherever they may be, as to the fiscal policy of India, concerning which they know little. Mr. Moore is of opinion that the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States will lessen the value of the preference now granted to Britain in the Canadian market, by enabling the people of the States to compete with Britain more profitably. In view of the probability, too, that within a measurable period of time the United States will import wheat for their own consumption instead of exporting it, and that the price in England will rise, Mr. Moore directs attention to India and would have mutual preference between Britain and her great dependency. As he shows, the total annual trade between India and Britain is worth about ninety millions sterling, Britain, according to an India Office return, levies an average import duty of 75 per cent. "ad valorem" on Indian tea, an average import duty of 19 per cent. "ad valorem" on Indian coffee and 262 per cent. on Indian tobacco. Since that return was published the Chancellor of the Exchequer has increased the tobacco duty by eight-pence a pound, so that the present incidence is over three hundred per cent. "ad valorem." The result is that out of every shilling paid on Indian tea five-pence goes to the Exchequer and only seven pennyworth of tea is obtained, two-pence out of every shilling on cotton and nine-pence on tobacco goes to the Exchequer. These undoubtedly are excessive rates and Mr. Moore argued that, if they could be reduced, an advance at all events would be made in the direction of Mr. Gladstone's ideal of a free breakfast table, which would be to the advantage of Britons when, at the same time, the trade of India would be encouraged. Similarly India could benefit British trade and her own by abolishing simultaneously the three-and-a-half per cent. import duty on Lancashire piece-goods, while retaining against the foreigner and the three and a-half per cent. excise duty levied on Indian piece-goods. "This latter step," as Mr. Moore puts it, "would most certainly be popular in India, for the excise duty is highly obnoxious owing to the inquisitorial examination of accounts which it entails."

All this has been urged before, but Mr. Moore is anxious to impress it upon his readers, whom he would have realise that the result would be the capture of the foreign trade in cotton piece-goods with India, which has averaged during the five years ending 1908-9 nearly two millions annually, and urged sales in the Indian market owing to reduction in price. These benefits would be shared by India and Lancashire, for most of the imported foreign piece-goods compete with the Indian rather than with the Lancashire product, being made from Indian cotton in Germany, Australia, Japan and elsewhere, while Lancashire chiefly uses the American growth. Then, of course, if India were willing she could further assist British trade by abolishing the five per cent. import duty on British goods, while retaining it against foreigners in those lines in which foreigners are pressing Britain hardest. The value of the trade, which might be captured by Britain, if India were willing, is estimated at about ten and a half millions sterling, "a considerable recompense for any falling off in the British trade with Canada owing to Canadian and American reciprocity." India, by preference, can more than make up any deficit. But, in return, what can Britain offer India? The duties on tea, coffee and tobacco could be reduced and tha alone would increase the consumption. As regards tea, returns show that the consumption is expanding yearly; of coffee three-fifths of British import is from India and of tobacco only two thousand pounds as compared with eighty-two millions of foreign. If an "ad valorem" duty only were levied on Indian tobacco, its cheapness would then recommend it to the British workingman, who would obtain at a low price "a pure if somewhat coarse article—much better for him in every way than the adulterated dirt now so frequently foisted on him as genuine tobacco. Moreover, if the market for Indian tobacco were thus appreciably extended, the capital and science might, and no doubt would, be applied to the improvement of the product, just as has been done in the case of Indian tea."

Whether we believe in preference and reciprocity or not, Mr. Moore's paper affords food for reflection and, apart from his main object, it serves to indicate directions in which trade between Britain and India may be expanded and in which all products may be amplified. He does not overlook the fact that our import duties were levied for revenue purposes only, not with any idea to protection, but even if we reciprocated with Britain and gave the home country preference, India would have no cause to regret it, for, as Sir E. Law, then Finance member, put it, the great majority of the countries with which we trade, and as regards the very great bulk of our exports of raw material, we are not only in a safe position, but we could even afford, in certain instances, ourselves to assume the aggressive by going so far as to impose duties on the exportation of produce they require for their industries." To the United States, Germany, France, Belgium and Austria, India practically exports no manufactures, except jute cloth and bags, both of which pay heavy import duties. From these countries she imports no raw materials, except copper from Germany and iron from Belgium. She also imports sugar from Australia and mineral oil from the United States, both of which she can produce herself. Some of those countries import products they cannot obtain elsewhere. Foreigners could only exclude Indian products to their own injury, while India can either supply herself or obtain from the British Empire easily all that the foreigner now sends her. The article teems with information and statistics for which the authority in each case is duly set forth. It forms a handy reference and doubtless will prove of considerable value when the question of reciprocity or preference between India and England comes to be seriously discussed and a revision of our tariff policy becomes necessary.

The Settlement of Labour Disputes. The Railway Commission has ruled that its functions are confined to studying the working of Mr. Lloyd George's conciliation scheme of 1907, and it is unlikely, therefore, that in its report it will be able to touch upon the important proposal made by Sir Charles Macara, the other day, that a court for the hearing of industrial disputes should be established with a permanent judge to make awards in all cases. This is going a step further than conciliation, but the bill which is to be introduced by Mr. Will Crooks deals specifically with arbitration only, and it is possible that the Commission in making recommendations for the amendment of the present scheme may refer to it, at least indirectly. Mr. Crooks's bill is founded on the Canadian Act, which was passed in 1907, and amended last year, and has proved a practical success in the Dominion. The Act provides that whenever a dispute occurs in a number of specified trades, which the parties are unable to adjust, application may be made by either of them for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. This must be established within fifteen days and in the event of the parties having failed in that time to appoint its three members—one each and one jointly—the appointments are made by the Minister of Labour. The most important part of the Act is that which prohibits and makes unlawful strikes and lock-outs before or during a reference of a dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but when a dispute has been dealt with by such a Board and no agreement has been arrived at, there is no longer any restraint on the employer or employees and a lock-out or strike may be commenced. Before this final act of industrial war has commenced both sides have been heard, the Board has registered its findings and, as it is specially provided that all reports and findings of the Board have to be communicated to the newspapers, the merits of the dispute have through the Press been placed accurately before the public. The Act has been in force during about four years and a quarter. During that period there have been 112 disputes, and the threatened lock-out or strike was averted in all cases but ten. By far the largest proportion of applications for using the machinery of the Act came from the employees, and the applications, which have been received for its extension to trades other than those in which it now operates, show that its popularity is widespread amongst the workmen. What effect it might have in Great Britain is another thing. The great difficulty, which the Government have to face in seeking a remedy for the present situation, is the new spirit which has arisen in Labour and which has never been so markedly exhibited before, either here or in Canada. The spirit of anarchy, which is now so palpable, imports a new situation, in which past experience is valueless. And when men show themselves regardless of bullets and bayonets, will it be to any purpose to expect them to respect the awards of arbitrators or the decisions of courts of law?

A Home Rule Campaign. How deeply the Government at Home are pledged to Mr. Redmond may be judged by the extent of the preparations they are making to combat the Unionist campaign against Home Rule. The fight for the Parliament Bill itself did not call forth a greater display of energy. In the first place a new organisation is to be brought into existence within the Liberal party, specially for this purpose. Membership of this rather interesting body is to be confined to Liberal members of Parliament, and although it is to be provided with offices and premises of its own, it will be more or less directly under the control of the Chief Whip. Thus, at least, it is announced, but seeing that Mr. Winston Churchill is to be Chairman of the Executive Committee the control exercised by the Master of Elibank is likely to be distinctly less. Mr. Churchill, it is also rumoured, may become Chief Secretary for Ireland for the express purpose of taking charge of the Home Rule Bill, and it is thus evident that the present Home Secretary means to occupy his full share of the political horizon in the near future. The particular business of the new organisation is to make arrangements for a series of platform campaigns throughout the country, somewhat similar to that which was directed in the summer and autumn of 1909 by the "Budget League." That, it will be remembered, was an era of new leagues and associations, when coal consumers and landed proprietors and what not all banded themselves together for the destruction of Mr. Lloyd George. But it is not proposed that the new society shall be as short-lived as the Budget League, which has since passed out of existence. When the Home Rule fight is ended, it—if anything is left of it—will be held in a temporary state of suspension, as it were, or rather one might say, it will go into training for the next big fight which the Liberals may happen to have coming. The Home Rule campaign will commence in about three weeks' time. All the Ministers are going to take part in it, the Unionists will have a flood of speakers in the field, and Scotland will have a little campaign all of its own. So what with strikes and other things, England just now seems to be a good place not to live in.

The Banana. The familiar banana, or plantain as we call it in India, ever since the establishment of rapid communication between its homes and the less favoured parts of the world, has become a favourite fruit with all manner of people, and is now practically an indispensable article of food. No one knows exactly whence the banana originally came. America and Asia have both grown it from time immemorial, and each claims it as their own invention, but so do most tropical countries. In America, the belt where it can be made perfect is 3,000 miles long and includes the West Indies, Central America, Jamaica and Cuba, Mexico and Paraguay. The number of the bunches of the fruit, that is of the bearing bough of the plantain tree, exported, is prodigious, as many as fifty million "bunches" being exported from these regions in 1910, nine-tenths going to the United States and one-tenth to England. The Canary Islands cultivate a very excellent type much valued in England, which takes two and a half million bunches. Some one recently calculated that 600,000,000 bananas are yearly eaten in Great Britain making roughly nearly a dozen per head of the population, the United States out doing the mother country, however, by consuming three dozen bananas per capita. In one month of this year the export from the American banana zone, exceeded by 182,000 bunches that of the same month last year. It is said that the banana is not very happy when grown far from the sea, it certainly does not acquire the same flavour or flourish so well, it also requires either a copious rainfall or sufficient constant irrigation to nourish its succulent stem, to enable the plant to produce a respectable number of good bunches, and start the new shoots that give the next season's fruit, for the banana does not develop any seed, but relies on shoots or suckers for successors. The fruit is very sensitive to change of temperature and in the sea journey it makes to England or elsewhere, the steamers have to be kept at an even degree of warmth, fans being employed to moderate the heat if it be too great. The trade in the fruit is increasing at the most rapid rate possible, one port alone, Santa Marta in Colombia, exported 3,408,000 bunches in 1910, being four and a half times as much as in 1905. Twenty years ago, northern Europe knew little of the banana. Now it is a valued fruit among rich and poor, one of the most nourishing forms of starch food, agreeable and pleasant to taste and well defended by its solid skin from the ravages of bacteria or germs of disease.

H. M. S. "Odin," under the command of Captain F. H. Walton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo.

The Government of India have sanctioned extra grants of thirty-five lakhs of rupees for takavi advances in the United Provinces.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C. S., Accountant General for Railways, is proceeding on six months' leave almost immediately, and the question of his successor is under consideration.

Mr. G. B. Goyder, who is now employed under the Government of Siam, has been appointed Financial Adviser to the Jodhpur Council of Regency.

Owing to the death of the Hon'ble Mir Allahbaksh Khan Talpur, the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind are unrepresented on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Nomination papers of candidates for the vacancy must be sent to the office of Commissioner in Sind by Sept. 14, and voting will take place on Oct. 16.

That a substantial physique is a help to success in politics is the conclusion of a New York journalist, who has been illustrating this moral by American instances. Abraham Lincoln, he says, was the last spare, long-faced man to be elected President. All his successors, not excepting the energetic Roosevelt, have been "inclined to be portly," and have thus been prepared physiologically to accept with good-nature the troubles of their position. The critic recalls also that such men as Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, who were popular heroes up to the time of the election, were pushed aside in favour of candidates of a less nervous type. Blaine, the brilliant, had to give way to the slow-thinking, careful Cleveland. "Bryan, with his oratorical dome and flowing locks, the hero and the idol of every place where a crowd congregated, went down to defeat, first before the placid, serene McKinley, and again before the even more placid and even less stirring Taft."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 18.

ATHLETICS.

The athletic meeting promoted by the Celtic Football Club at Glasgow last Saturday, attracted 40,000 spectators, and clearly showed that there is plenty of support for athletics when the class is good. The presence of Ramsdell and Gissing of the United States was the big attraction, and both won races. Ramsdell was unable to overcome the handicap he was asked to concede in the special 100 yards race, won by D'Arcy of London from the two yards mark in 10 secs. The American did better in the furlong, however, and took premier honours from the scratch mark in 22 3-5 secs. Gissing was the scratch man in the special half-mile handicap, such noted runners as McNicol of London and Owen of Manchester, present and past one mile champions, being in receipt of 15 yards start. The American ran his opening quarter in 54 1-5 secs., and was then on the heels of his two most prominent rivals. When well into the straight, Gissing put on a splendid spurt and won by five yards from McNicol in 1 min. 58 secs. This time does not do him full justice, the wind being high, and his form can only be judged by his having run 20 yards faster than McNicol.

Another feature of the sports was the hammer throwing of T. Nicolson of Scotland and J. Flanagan, the Irish-American crack. Flanagan was unable to concede the home man ten feet start in the competition, wherein they had to throw the 16lbs hammer from a 7ft circle, Nicolson doing 165ft 4 in. and Flanagan 168 7 1-2 in., the latter being an all comers record for Scotland. They also met in an exhibition throw from and 9ft. circle, when Flanagan's effort measured 177ft. 10in. and Nicolson's 170ft. 2in.

CYCLING.

The recent victories of V. Johnson of Birmingham over W. J. Bailey of London were evidently no fluke, as the English champion again scored over the world's champion at the Celtic festival. They were fellow scratch men in the one lap handicap, Johnson winning somewhat easily from Bailey, partly due to his quicker start. They again finished first and second in the 550 yards level race, Dan Flynn of Scotland filling third place. Johnson is certainly riding splendidly, but many good judges think Bailey had lost some of the dash which was so much in evidence during the early part of the season. The best bit of riding at the meeting was seen in the five miles scratch race. Bailey and Johnson were closely watching each other when Flynn put on a splendid spurt and beat the pair, though a foot would have covered the three. The local rider came in for a big reception on dismounting, and he had reason to feel pleased at his success over two such famous riders.

BOXING.

Few who saw Tom Thomas put up a big fight with Jem Sullivan for the middleweight championship could have had any notion that anything was wrong with his heart. Possibly the amount of reducing he was forced to do to make the weight had something to do with the short illness, which ended in his death. The end was very sudden, the Welshman having been working in the hay fields two days prior to the end. Thomas had a wonderful career, his only defeat being at the hands of Sullivan.

Mention of the latter reminds one that the English middle-weight champion is going to America shortly. His mission is to seek a match with Bille Papke, who so luckily beat him in their match in London. On that occasion Sullivan outboxed his man, but a lucky swing by Papke ended Sullivan's hopes. Papke has since suggested that the Britisher has a soft spot in his courage department, so that Sullivan is particularly anxious to again meet him.

C. B. FRY'S DECISION.

It did not greatly surprise the writer when C. B. Fry declined the invitation to captain the M. C. C. team on the Australian tour. Fry says he would like to do something for the prestige of English cricket, but he recognises that after all it is only a game, whilst his honorary efforts on behalf of the training ship Mercury represents serious national work. He is quite right, and if no one will come forward and undertake to collect the necessary money to keep the ship going during his absence, he is better serving his Empire by staying behind, then going to Australia.

FINE PERFORMANCES.

King of Leicestershire never did anything finer than his bowling during the final stage of the match against Yorkshire at Leicester. A storm and sunshine combined made the pitch in a condition which just suited his bowling, and after Wilson and Drake had made 35 runs between them, the other batsmen could only put on 5 runs. King claimed 8 victims for 17 runs, and took the last six wickets without a run being scored off him.

Another fine bowling performance was F. R. Foster's 6 wickets for 37 runs in the Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire match, and he is indeed doing well this season. Field of Warwickshire has also been busy, as instanced by his 5 for 78 and 7 for 64 in the match against Lancashire. Iremonger's 6 for 67 in the Notts vs. Derbyshire match, and Fielder's 7 for 43 in the Kent vs. Somerset game, are other recent performances with the ball worthy of mention.

DOUBLES.

The making of two separate centuries in a match is now getting to be quite fashionable, Hardstaffe and G. L. Jessop being the latest to do so. Hardstaffe scored 118 and 106 (not out) for Notts against Derbyshire, the only other Notts batsmen who have gained like fame being A. O. Jones and the late Arthur Shrewsbury. Jessop saved Gloucestershire from defeat by his double of 153 and 123 (not out) against Hampshire. He was only 80mins. making his second score, his hits including twenty-two 4's. The Gloster captain has now accomplished the double four times during his career, Hants being the victims on two occasions. Another feature of the match was the wonderful wicket-keeping of Board. During the innings of Hants, which produced 594 runs, he did not give a single bye, the six extras being made up by 3 leg byes and 3 no balls. Board has done some brilliant things before, but this probably represents the high water mark.

KENT AGAIN LEAD.

Although Tarrant played a great innings of 207 (his record score) for Middlesex vs. Yorks, it did not lead to victory, the "Tykes" just managing to save the game. The draw had a big bearing on the county championship, as both Kent and Warwickshire won their engagements, the champions thereby regaining the head of the table, the figures now reading:—Kent 73.63, Middlesex 73.33, Warwickshire 71. 11. and Essex 66. 25.

C. B. Fry has now gone to the top of the batting averages with figures of 68.16, another Hantsman in Mead coming next with 58. 64. R. H. Spooner 53. 31. and P. Perrin 52.76, being third and fourth, whilst Thompson retains pride of place among the bowlers.

THE TURF.

The long dry spell is proving very hard on trainers who are trying to get animals fit for engagement, and unless there is a change soon, the St. Leger and other big Autumn events will dry up badly. Newmarket trainers are now forced to make use of the mess 'gallops and tan tracks, but these are thought to slow horses. King William is one of the cracks now doing work on the tan and he may yet create a surprise in the St. Leger. Apropos of this classic, Morton thinks Sunstar has only to be right to place the spoils in Mr. Joel's hands, the Wantage trainer declaring that the 1911 Derby winner is the best animal he has ever had under his care. Mr. Joel, by the way, thinks he has a second string in Lycaon quite capable of winning the St. Leger should Sunstar fail.

Two more stallions have been sold to South American breeders, and the day cannot be far off, when the Argentine Republic will be able to send us some great fliers. Elmstead and Comus are the latest purchases for South America, the former being a brother to Sundridge, and his victory in the Steward's Cup indicates that he inherited the family speed. An accident prevented Comus from doing much racing, but a son of Cyllene—Galcottia ought certainly to be a valuable stud horse.

Maher's riding of Sallust at Redcar recently led to the local men suspending him for the balance of the meeting, but on the Jockey Club officials inquiring into the matter yesterday, they exonerated him from all blame, a decision which gave much satisfaction to Maher's numerous friends.

POLO.

A distinguished company, including the King and Queen of Spain, saw Rugby and Pilgrims meet in the final of the Open Challenge Cup at the Eaton Hall tournament. Rugby had to allow their rivals four goals, but they proved equal to it, winning by 18 to 8, after an interesting match. The winners were M. Kingscote, G. A. Miller, R. Grenfell, and the Earl of Rocksavage. More interesting polo was seen at the Cirencester tournament, the Open Challenge Cup going to Ashton House from Kemble by 7 goals to 4, whilst Salisbury Plane got the better of Chedglow in the Junior Cup.

LAWN TENNIS.

A feature of the Bridge of Allan tournament was the fine form shown by A. W. Dunlop in the singles and doubles Scottish championship. He beat W. S. Clements of Newcastle in the former by two sets to love, his over-head volleying being too much for the home player. Clements partnered the Australian in the doubles, and the pair deprived the holders—C. R. Pritchett of London and C. J. Glenny of Hawick of their title, but only after a good struggle the scores being 7—5, 6—4, and 6—3.

Although the players selected to represent England in the preliminary round of the Davis Cup matches against America are hardly representative of the country, the men are real good players. Naturally the absence of Roper Barrett and M. J. G. Ritchie gives rise to comment, but there are possibilities about C. P. Dixon, A. E. Beamish and A. H. Lowe, particularly the latter. We are not likely to wrest the cup from the Australasians with the players named, even if they beat the Americans, but two are young, and the experience they will get may lead to better things later on.

Ritchie and Barrett are hardly good enough for the task, so that our best policy would apparently be to look to the future, and select young players who may develop the necessary form in time to come.

IN GENERAL.

Swynford has won four races to the value of £14,814 and just leads Sunstar (£14,280) in the winning horses list.

H. Hardwick of Australia had an easy task in the quarter mile salt water championship, decided at Jersey.

Some wonderful records were created by C. R. Collier on a 7 h. p. motor-cycle at Brooklands a few days since. He covered the mile from a flying start in 39 2-5 secs. which represents a speed of 91 miles an hour, and is a world's record.

Mr. C. W. Blacklock's pacer "Tom Scot" tried to beat his own record of 2 min. 13 1-2 secs at Imber Court during the week, but could only get within four secs. of it, though new half mile figures of 64 4-5 secs. were set up en route.

E. P. Goudin, one of five brothers hailing from Jersey, and who all showed form as golfers, has just died at the early age of 30. The deceased was the professional to the Tynside Club (Newcastle) and a great favourite in the district.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

A bench of the Chief Court, composed of the acting Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Ormond, to-day, admitted the appeal by the Government against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge, Toungoo, in the case against Bishop Thomas Pellaro, who was prosecuted on charges of waging war and sedition.

The hearing of the appeal was fixed for the 18th of September.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 5.

Captain C. H. Dumbell, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, is selected to succeed Captain Hampden, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, as Adjutant of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles in October.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having completed their probationary courses of instruction at the Royal Army Medical College and at Aldershot, have been finally admitted to the service. Their commissions will bear date the 28th of January, 1911, the date on which the result of the entrance examination was announced:—

John Scott Alister, M. B.; Ralph Spaira Alexander, M.B.; George Tate Sidney Milverton Hepporth, M.B.; Harry Slater Cormack, M.B.; George Selby Brock, M B., Krishnan Gopinath Pandalai M. B., John Frederick Henry Morgan, M. B; Jyoti Lal Sen, M. B.; and Charles Albert Wood, M.B.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, to be held on the 22nd instant, the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, will be considered:—

"I am directed to forward a copy of a note by the Educational Adviser to Indian students in England, dated the 24th March, 1911, regarding the difficulty which has been experienced in gaining admission to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the Government of India scholars selected by the Indian Universities. I am to request that the information required therein may be communicated to Government as soon as a candidate is selected by the University for the scholarship in question."

Copy of note by the Educational Adviser, dated 24th March:—"Considerable difficulty has been experienced in gaining admission to Oxford and Cambridge for the Government of India scholars, which has been increased by the fact that information about them has not been received till late in the year. In order to facilitate the allocation of scholars, it would be a great convenience, if immediately on their selection, information could be sent home by cable, giving names, subject of study, and the University which it is proposed they should join, I beg to suggest that the authorities in India be asked to send this information by cable accordingly."

SANITARY TAX ON HAJIS.

The following telegram, relating to the imposition by the Turkish Government of a new tax of 10 piastres on each pilgrim on the Haj to provide funds for sanitary improvements on the pilgrim route.—"New tax of ten piastres will be collected from captains of ships in accordance with Article 97, Pilgrimage Regulations, on and after 1st October next. Meanwhile, it will be collected directly from pilgrims at Jeddah."

Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, is going on a flying visit to Delhi, possibly to inspect the arrangement of the Eastern Bengal camp in connection with the Durbar. Before going to Delhi, His Honour may pay a visit to Simla.

Lord Rosebery was the victim, the other day, of a curious bit of misreporting in the "Times," and one or two other newspapers. In his speech in the House of Lords on the Parliament Bill he said he had tried hard to convince himself that the right thing was to go on, resisting with Lord Halsbury "as long as Squire Widdrington fought upon his stumps." The reference was to Roger Widdrington, a gallant gentleman mentioned in the ballad of Chevy Chase, who fought "upon his stumps" after his legs were smitten off. The "Times" report makes Lord Rosebery give the credit of this exploit to, of all people in the world, Silas Wegg. It was, of course, a case of mishearing, for which there is every excuse in the House of Lords. For the rest, one can only suppose that in the hurry of getting out "copy" late at night the reporter had no time to reflect that Silas Wegg was not quite the heroic character the context demanded, and indeed came by his wooden leg "in an accident."

FRENCH NAVAL REVIEW.

LINE OF SHIPS NINE MILES IN LENGTH.

President's Statement of Policy.

PASSENGER-BOAT RUN DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Everything has been done to make the great French naval review off Toulon as impressive as possible. Altogether there are ninety vessels, and over 30,000 men assembled. President Fallieres, attended by the Ministers, Presidents of the Chambers and Naval Committees of the Chambers, passed down the lines on board the battleship "Massena," accompanied by a flotilla bearing the official guests.

This inspection completed, the "Massena" cast anchor and all the vessels steamed past in a single line, extending for nine miles.

Thousands of spectators witnessed the scene, whole families sleeping on the beach overnight.

At a banquet, M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, made a speech, expressing the Navy's gratitude for the solicitude of the Government, and declaring that the Navy's sole ambition was to be ready, like the Army, to respond to the call of France.

A sensation was caused by the battleship "Brennus", in a mist, colliding with a steamer, which had a large hole made in her bow. The passengers were panic-stricken, but boats came to their assistance and all were safely landed. The "Brennus" continued her course and joined the fleet.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

At the banquet after the French naval review, President Fallieres said that France was equally concerned for her sea and land forces, and supported the heavy financial burden without weariness. The Navy had entered upon a path, which it would resolutely follow until France was enabled fearlessly to face the eventualities of the future.

LATER.

French newspapers of all shades of opinion dwell on the magnificence of the Toulon naval review and the importance of the demonstration in the present circumstances.

PORTUGUESE POLICY.

No Change to be Made by New Ministry.

LISBON, SEPT. 5.

The Premier has made a statement in the Chamber that the Government will follow the path of the provisional Government, and will not betray the confidence of the workers, who justly hoped that the revolution would improve their lot.

The Government would make no change in the republic's foreign policy, which had been strengthened in harmony with Portugal's ally, Britain.

H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India has communicated to the Consulate-General for Portugal the following telegram received from Lisbon:—

NEW MINISTRY.

President and Minister for the Interior	Joao Chagas.
Finance	Duarte Leite.
Justice	Mello Leotte.
War	Pimenta de Castro.
Marine	Joao Menezes.
Colonies	Celestino de Almeida.
Fomento (Commerce) ...	Cidonio Paes.
* Foreign (temporary) ...	Joao Chagas.

* This place will shortly be filled by a diplomatist

The situation in Portugal is calm.

THE WRECKED "FIFESHIRE."

Assurances from Somali Sultans.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

An Italian warship has been securing assurances from the Somali sultans along the coast, that they will respect any survivors of the "Fifeshire," in accordance with the Italo-Somali Agreement.

ANOTHER AVIATOR KILLED.

New Height Record.

HUELVA, SEPT. 5.

The aviator, M. le Forestier fell 250 feet. His motor exploded and the aviator was burnt to death.

PARIS, SEPT 5.

M. Garros, while flying at St. Malo, reached the height of 13,940 feet, which is a record.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Osborne Judgment Asked to be Reversed.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Trades Union Congress this afternoon considered the Parliamentary Committee's report on the Osborne judgment and decided not to accept the Government's Bill unless the Bill were amended in such a manner as to embody the complete reversal of the judgment in question.

CLOSING OF LANCASHIRE MILLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The prolonged drought has occasioned the closing of the cotton mills at Nelson, Lancashire. Several thousand hands are idle.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

France Presents Final Terms to Germany.

CHANCELLOR CONSULTS THE KAISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, has presented to Germany France's final conditions.

The Imperial Chancellor afterwards left for Kiel, where the Emperor, to-day, reviews the greatest gathering of ships ever seen outside British waters. Every available ship will be present, including the two hurriedly-completed Dreadnoughts.

The Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand is among the guests.

LATER.

The extraordinary nervousness prevailing in Germany with regard to the Moroccan situation has led to a run on the Stettin Savings Bank. Another instance of this nervousness is reported from Strasburg, where wild rumours were caused by a declaration that war was momentarily expected.

On the occasion of the participation of Arch-Duke Francis Ferdinand in the German naval manoeuvres, the Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, and a number of high German naval officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 5.

The Turkish papers regard the visit of the Heir-Apparent to Berlin as the outward sign of the strengthening of the cordial relations of Turkey and Germany. They suggest that the moment is opportune for Germany to give expression to her friendship by supporting Turkey, not merely in economic transactions but also in certain pending political questions.

The Sultan has conferred high decorations on Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor and German Ministers for War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, the Chief of General Staff and on other high personages.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

M. Jules Cambon has sent a despatch to M. De Selves, Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing an account of his interview yesterday with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. An optimistic spirit prevails in Paris with reference to this despatch on the ground that both France and Germany are desirous of a speedy settlement of the Moroccan question.

LATER.

It is understood that Spain has intimated to Paris that she is temporarily abandoning the occupation of Ifni.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Probable Majority for the Liberals.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 5.

The election campaign continues with unabated vigour. The prospects of the Conservatives are improving, but it is predicted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned with a majority of from 25 to 30, instead of 46 as in the old Parliament.

LATER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced that he is standing for Soulanges as well as for East Quebec. Previously, Soulanges has returned a Conservative.

THE DEAR FOOD RIOTS.

French Rioters' Ardour Damped.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The drastic measures of the Government in arresting all Labour agitators found in the disturbed "dear food" districts have damped the ardour of the rioters. Many arrests have been made.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

"Dear food" riots broke out in Brussels yesterday; several shops were sacked.

STAFF COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Successful Indian Officers.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The thirty-six successful candidates in the competitive examination for admission to the Staff College, Camberley, include Captain P. B. Maxwell, 35th Sikhs, Captain E. R. Hayes-Sadler, 8th Gurkhas, and Lieut. C, W, G. Walker, 37th Dogras.

WRESTLING.

Gotch vs. Hackenschmidt.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 4.

Gotch to-day defeated Hackenschmidt for the Wrestling Championship of the World, gaining two successive falls.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The details of the Gotch-Hackenschmidt contest, now to hand, state that Gotch gained the first fall in fourteen minutes by application of the leg hold and a new chancery hold. The second fall occupied 5 minutes 30 seconds and was gained as the result of the toe hold.

After the match Hackenschmidt said it had been a fair contest and that the best man had won. He was sorry, he said, that he could not make a better show.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Sir Francis Younghusband is now going out every day in a bath-chair. The plaster has been removed from the leg, which is now in splints.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Submarine A. 1. has disappeared off Selsey Bill during lifting tests, without a crew.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Flood, Famine and Riot.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5.

The American Mission at Wu-Hu reports that a hundred thousand persons were drowned by the recent floods on the Yang-Tse.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 5.

There is considerable trouble in the Su-chou district, owing to the scarcity of rice. The mob have pillaged the rice-shops in Chang-zoh.

The trouble has caused an alarming shortage of rice in Shanghai, and it is believed that the merchants have been cornering it.

PEKING, SEPT. 4.

The Government has ordered Tuan-Fang, Director of Railroads, to proceed to Cheng-tu, and has also instructed the Viceroy of Szechuan to remain firm and adopt strict precautions for the protection of life and property.

BIRMINGHAM'S NEW BISHOP

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Very Rev. H. R. Wakefield, Dean of Northwich, will succeed the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Birmingham, who has been translated to Oxford.

[Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield was born in 1854. He is the only son of F. Wakefield, J. P. of Broomfield, Co. Wicklow, and Emily, daughter of Leatham Howard; and the great grandson of Gilbert Wakefield the celebrated scholar. He married Frances, daughter of Henry Dallaway. After receiving his education at the Tonbridge School, the Lycee Bonaparte, Paris, at the Bonn University, Germany, and Cuddesdon, Oxford, he was appointed Curate of St. Peter's, Vauxhall and Barnes, 1878-81; he then was Vicar of All Saints, Swanscombe, 1881-83; Lower Sydenham, 1883-88; Sandgate, 1888-94; and then was given the Rectorship of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. He is a Prebendary of St. Paul's; an Alderman of Marylebone; chairman of London Guild of Hope; Chairman of Juvenile Board of Church Temperance Society, London. He was Lecturer in English literature, Crystal Palace, 1887-91; member of London School Board, 1897-1900; Mayor of St. Marylebone, 1903-04 and 1904-05. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law. He is a keen student of Shakespeare and has written Essays on Hamlet and the Merchant of Venice.]

SHARP SENTENCE ON A POLICE OFFICER.

Cruel and Cowardly Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Sentence was to-day passed by Mr. Roper, Sessions Judge in the case, in which a Sub-Inspector of Police named Balvant Khondo Patole of Pimpalwandi, was charged with causing the death of one Ganu Ramoshi, of Bhagodi village in the Junnar Taluka. On Saturday last, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on all the charges, which in addition to the above included one of framing an incorrect record and fabricating false evidence.

The learned Judge sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on first count, viz, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the other counts, the last two to run concurrently, which brings the total to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

In passing the sentence, the Sessions Judge remarked that a very cruel and cowardly assault had been committed on a helpless person. Such offences were difficult to detect, and therefore must be severely dealt with in the interests of the general public.

CRIMINAL TRIBE IN KATHIAWAR

Alarming Movements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 5.

Some three hundred Mianas were recently found to be wandering in the villages near Rajkote, and the people were naturally afraid of dacoity. The police authorities were soon informed, and they have, to-day, brought two hundred Mianas here. These have been placed in the Dharamsala under proper control. They will be sent to Maliya to-morrow.

This turbulent race of Kathiawar is most troublesome in times of famine. The Deputy Superintendent of Police has gone in search of the remaining wanderers.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Composition of the Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

Troops have now been detailed for the Abor expedition, and mobilization will proceed in due course. The force will consist of the 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkhas (Shillong), the 32nd Sikh Pioneers (Lahore), and one company of Sappers, with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas (Dehra Dun) in reserve. A battalion of Military Police will form part of the expeditionary force with artillery, which will consist of 8-pounder guns. Major-General Bower, Assam Brigade, will command.

BURMA OIL EXCISE.

Question still Pending.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT 5.

The question of an excise duty or otherwise on Burma oil imports has long been pending before the Secretary of State, and the whole question is believed to be under discussion. Mr. Montagu's pointed reference in his last budget speech to free trade conditions in India, has created a certain amount of justifiable feeling of uneasiness in Burma and elsewhere, but no intimation of any kind has reached the Government of India as to the ultimate intention of the Secretary of State in this matter.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 5.

Through train services over the Mandalay-Maymyo section of the riverway was resumed on Sunday afternoon, the bridges, which were damaged by floods, having been repaired.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

Madras Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

A public meeting summoned by Mr. A E Lawson, the Sheriff of Madras, was held this afternoon, at the Banqueting Hall kindly placed at the disposal of the meeting by H. E. the Governor. There was a large attendance and Sir Arnold White, the Chief Justice, was voted to the Chair.

His Lordship explained the object of the meeting and the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr moved in an eloquent and lucid speech that in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi steps be taken to celebrate the unique event in a suitable manner in the City of Madras. The resolution was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and supported by Mr. E. E. Osbourne and unanimously carried. A powerful and influential general Committee was then appointed to carry out the object to be decided upon for the due celebration of the Coronation Durbar and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for the use of the hall.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Addition to the Garrison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The Government of India have approved of the addition of two British Infantry Regiments to the garrison of Bombay on the occasion of the arrival of His Majesty the King Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen Empress at that city in December 1911. For this purpose the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will, be detained there for a week on its arrival from China and the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, brought from Mhow one week before the date of its sailing from Bombay for South Africa.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Mrs. Booth Tucker, wife of Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army, has been lying in a critical condition for several days past. She is slightly better to-day. Both the Commissioner and Mrs. Tucker contracted fever while touring in the Sialkot district, the former is now much better, but his wife's condition is causing a good deal of anxiety. Colonel Melville and Captain Davy are in constant attendance and the patient is making a very slow progress.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Programme for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The programme for the next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council is yet unsettled. This will, however, contain the bills recently gazetted including the Christian Marriage Bill and the Court Fees Bill. There will be quite a number of questions and the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will interrogate the Government on their currency policy and the coinage of gold in India.

RIOTING WITH MURDER.

Three Accused Sentenced to Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad has delivered judgment in the case in which a number of Pragwals and their followers were charged with rioting and murder, one of the party of the rival faction having been killed. Three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life, the remainder of the accused were acquitted.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Better Prices Realised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

At to-day's opium sale 2,530 chests were offered for sale, exactly the same number offered for sale as last month, but the prices realised were much better, the total being Rs. 69,49,923 as against Rs. 45,30,500 last month. The average price fetched by Bihar opium to-day was Rs. 2,794 per chest against Rs. 1,882 at the August sale and of Benares opium Rs. 2,699 against Rs. 1,700. The general average price per chest to-day was Rs. 2,747 against Rs. 1,790 last month.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE DAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The District Magistrate of Howrah has disposed of the case, in which Muka Roy of the Ballia District was arrested a few days ago for rushing into the ante-room of the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, with a newly-purchased dao.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused, who seemed to have recovered from a fit of temporary insanity, had no intention of using the dao on the Sub-Divisional Officer, and so ordered his release.

Mr. Renwick will shortly return to India and become Officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the O. and R. Railway and Mr. Walton will revert to his appointment on the Cawnpore-Bombay Railway.

THE Parnell monument in Dublin, which has cost about £9,000, is now complete. The unveiling will take place on October 1, when the ceremony will be performed by Mr. John Redmond, M.P. The memorial consists of a bronze statue of heroic size—the work of the late St. Gaudens, the celebrated American sculptor—set on a pedestal at the foot of a great triangular shaft, whose tripod crown rises more than 60ft. Parnell stands in oratorical attitude, with his left hand resting on a table. The inscription, an extract from one of Parnell's own speeches, read:—"No man has a right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation. No man has a right to say to his country, 'Thus far thou shalt go and no further.'"

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC AT LONAVLA.

A Grave Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAVLA, SEPT. 5.

AN extraordinary discovery was made yesterday morning in one of the covered railway trucks in which the native employes of the G. I. P. Railway Company and their families are being accommodated. In one truck, which was noticed to be closed up, there was a group of two women and three children. Two of the women and two of the children were dead, the only survivor being a girl of about 13 years of age. It was pitiful to see this little creature seated among the corpses, gazing at the face of one who was evidently her mother, the latter still hugging to her bosom her younger daughter, who was also among the dead. At what hour these four people actually died nobody seems to have been able to ascertain, but it is reported that the Medical Officer inspects the people living in the railway wagons daily, and on Sunday they appeared to be all right. There is no doubt whatever that all four had died from plague. The little survivor, when taken out, was also found to be suffering from plague, and she died within a few hours.

The Bazar continues to yield a daily toll of half a dozen fatal cases, and as most of the shops, bazars and residences in this quarter are locked up and the owners away, the authorities seem helpless to do any real work of disinfection or house to house inspection. The buildings are infested with rats and these are allowed to do as they please, provided they do not find their way into the few traps that are laid for them.

Steps should be immediately undertaken, at whatever cost, to have a thorough house to house inspection and a proper disinfection of the filthy premises which adjoin the railway station yard. Indeed, many of these should be burnt out.

Lonavla is the centre of the great Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme. The works which have been already commenced there are in the hands of European contractors. Operations have had to be suspended during the rains, but these will be resumed in a couple of weeks time, when several thousands of labourers will have to be imported if the contractors are to keep their engagements. It will be a serious thing to bring men in from Dhond, Sholapur, etc., where it is stated labour for these works is now being recruited, if the plague continues unabated in Lonavla. Neither the railway authorities nor the Government appear as yet to have taken any steps to prevent plague-infected persons from Lonavla carrying the plague to other places. There is no medical examination of any kind anywhere nor are there restrictions of any kind. Talegaon has already become infected—and there is danger that the disease will be carried further down the line until it reaches Poona.

A recrudescence of plague in Poona City at the present time while the sewerage scheme is being carried out and the streets are as filthy as they well can be will assuredly be a disaster. Steps ought long ago to have been taken to prevent infected persons leaving Lonavla, and an isolation hospital should immediately be opened at this station.

OUTRAGE AT CANTON.

Attempted Assassination of Admiral Li.

THE following is from the Canton correspondent of the "China Mail":—On Sunday, August 13, about noon, whilst Admiral Li was proceeding along Sheung Mun Tai Street in a chair, a bomb was thrown at the back of his chair and immediately exploded. Admiral Li, who was so far uninjured, with great courage and presence of mind jumped from the chair, and with his revolver promptly shot one of the miscreants who threw the bomb. Before the smoke of the first explosion had cleared away another bomb was thrown—this time at the front of the chair, and unfortunately the Admiral was wounded on the hip and the right shoulder. He was, however, able to get to his yamen and was there attended to by Dr. Tod, a foreign doctor practising in Canton, and so far as is known he is not severely wounded.

The unfortunate chair bearers and 18 of the Admiral's bodyguard were wounded, and were promptly taken to the Canton Medical Mission Hospital at Kuk Fou, where they are being well looked after.

It appears that the assassination of Admiral Li has been in contemplation by one, Chan King Hok, for some two months past, and at the time of the attempted assassination this man, who comes from Singapore, and an accomplice, were ostensibly making some purchases at a medicine shop in Sheung Mun Tai Street. The plan of attack was as follows: As soon as the Admiral's chair came abreast of the shop wherein the two Reformers were covertly waiting, one of the conspirators was to throw a bomb towards the rear of the chair whilst the other rushed to the front of the chair expecting, as actually happened, that the first explosion would cause the object of their attack, if not killed outright, to leave his chair.

The actual author of the outrage, Chan King Hok, was captured by the police some time after the explosions. He admitted that he came from Singapore with the specific intention of assassinating Admiral Li and that he has been waiting to carry out the deed for nearly two months. It was his original intention to carry out his scheme when Admiral Li was visiting Taotai Ng Shek Wing, who was lying sorely wounded from the results of the accidental explosion of a bomb, found during house to house visitations. The reason given for not carrying out this original intention was on account of the complications that he knew would ensue if he committed any such deeds upon foreign property. The city is apparently quiet and no immediate trouble of any kind is anticipated.

A Canton message, dated August 14, states:—Admiral Li Chun is under the treatment of a European doctor, and a decided improvement in his condition is reported. The arrested man, Chan King Hok, was beheaded to-day outside the Viceroy's yamen.

According to the S. C. Morning Post:—The assassin's statement taken before the Viceroy was as folllows:—My name is Chan King Ngok. I am a native of Ka Ying sub-prefecture. I completed my studies at the Ming San College in Perak, Straits Settlements. My motive is to promote assassination, the policy of the anarchist. I returned to China last April cherishing an intention to murder Admiral Li. For this purpose I pretended to be ill and tried to remain in the French Hospital as a patient where I might watch my opportunity to carry out my object, well knowing that the Admiral would visit Woo Hsi Young when he was lying under treatment in the hospital. But I couldn't get admittance because I was not ill, the doctor said. I waited for over a month and then disguised myself as a beggar and followed Admiral Li to Shun Tak when he was touring the West River. There I had also no opportunity. To-day I thought I could accomplish my aim, but on the contrary I found that my object failed and this I regret very much.

A railway accident occurred at Queen Street station at Glasgow on the North British Railway on Aug. 12. A heavy passenger train from Edinburgh was entering the station when, owing, it is conjectured, to the failure of the brake power, it could not be stopped. The locomotive crashed through the stationary buffers, and, mounting the platform, ran across into the boundary wall of the refreshment buffet opposite. The station was crowded and many people had narrow escapes, among them being the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Archibald McInnes Shaw, who managed to jump clear. Eight persons who were passengers in the train were bruised and cut and had to be conveyed to hospital. The injuries were severe, but not serious.

THE BAR AND THE PUBLIC.

Protection for Witnesses.

For years past there has been a growing revolt on the part of the public against the abuse by counsel of their rights and privileges. Respectable citizens who, in the interests of justice, have gone into the witness-box, have complained of the way in which they have been bullied and browbeaten, and often insulted, in cross-examination; whilst the litigants themselves have frequently declared that they would rather submit to any loss or injustice than again undergo the same kind of ordeal. But that is not all. After enduring untold misery and humiliation as witnesses, they have then had to listen calmly to torrents of abuse and vituperation in the course of the speeches of counsel to the jury—and over and over again have we been approached by indignant victims of this state of things to take up the cudgels on their behalf.

Matters have now reached a crisis, and unless the Bar Council speedily takes action, we do not hesitate to say that the public must take things into its own hands. The evil has been growing for years, and the remarks of two of the Lords Justices (who, by the way, never had any jury practice at the Bar) in a recent appeal case will encourage its further development. Let us recall the famous dictum of Chief Justice Cockburn, on an historic occasion.

THE DUTY OF COUNSEL DEFINED.

It was at the dinner by the Bar of England to the great French advocate, M. Berryer, on November 9th, 1864, when Lord Brougham gave utterance to the view "that the first great quality of an advocate was to reckon everything subordinate to the interest of his client," which drew forth from Sir Alexander Cockburn, the famous retort that "the arms which an advocate wields he ought to use as a warrior, not as an assassin, he ought to uphold the interest of his client 'per fas' and not 'per ne fas.' He ought to know how to reconcile the interests of his client with the eternal interests of truth and justice."

At the Tichborne trial on January 29th, 1874, Cockburn, L. C. J., referred to the matter again in these words: "We know full well that the freedom of the Bar is essential to the administration of justice. We know that it would be a fatal day indeed for this country if the freedom of the Bar were interfered with. The Bar of England, as high-minded and noble spirited and generous a body of men as are to be found in the world, would never claim slander as one of their previleges or consider its restraint as an invasion of their rights. . . . I illustrated the difference between the 'fas' and the 'ne fas' of advocacy by the analogous case of the sword of the warrior and the poisoned dagger of the assassin.'

THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

There can be no question that this dictum accurately sets out the extent and the poorer limitations of the rights and privileges of the advocate, and that any abuse of it constitutes a danger, and a serious danger, to the public. No self-respecting person will be willing to come forward to give evidence, and many self-respecting people will be reluctant to prosecute their claims in Court, if they are to be subjected to vulgar abuse and slander at the hands of hostile counsel.

"A short time ago," writes one of our readers, "I was a witness in the County Court. I had no interest of any kind in the case, and simply went to prove a date and an address. Would you believe it, when the man got up to cross-examine me, the first thing he asked was, 'I believe you are separated from your husband?' This so worried me that I moved away to the other end of London." This is no exceptional case, and we are not surprised at the suggestion that litigants and witnesses should have a Protection League for their special benefit. We shall be happy to give the proposal a very hearty support. The object of the League should be to watch and report to the Bar Council, or, as the case may be, to the Law Society, all cases of the abuse by barristers or solicitors of litigants or witnesses with whom they are brought into contact.

THE DIGNITY OF THE BAR.

And surely such practices are bad for the Bar itself. In closing his arguments in the recent case referred to, Mr. Bottomley pointed out that the abuse by barristers of their privileges was calculated to reduce the greatest and noblest profession in the world to the level of the most ignoble and contemptible calling which any man could set his hands to. Can there be any doubt about this?—It means the undermining of all the best traditions of the Bar, and the elevation of Sergeant Buzfuz to the highest pinnacle of forensic fame. If in a civil action a man may be described by counsel as a criminal; if the jury may be told that he ought to be serving a long term of penal servitude; if he may be denounced as "the cleverest thief in the Empire"—who is safe? And think of the cowardice of it! A barrister is protected by absolute "privilege," as it is called, in anything he says in Court. Surely that fact should act as a restraint upon violent and abusive language.

"SAUCE" FOR THE GOOSE.

Where, however, this sense of responsibility is lacking, let it be remembered that anything a witness says in Court is equally privileged, and although when once out of the box there is no legitimate opportunity of retorting, we advise everyone who considers that in his speech to the jury counsel is exceeding his rights, to get up and denounce him as a coward and a black-guard. The judge will probably threaten to commit for Contempt of Court—but he won't do it. Once in the box, meet every offensive suggestion with an equally offensive answer. In that way, and that way only, will irresponsible counsel learn to behave themselves. Let this be one of the first principles of the new League.

We shall be pleased to hear the experiences of readers who have cause to complain of the treatment they have received at the hands of advocates in Court.

THE LATE SIR W. S. GILBERT'S VIEW.

"Professional license, if carried too far,
A man's chance of promotion should certainly mar;
And I fancy the rule might apply to the Bar."

There is also the question of counsel accepting fees and then failing to turn up at the trial. Many complaints have reached us on this head, and we intend to deal fully with the evil. Altogether, there can be no doubt that the Bar needs reforming quite as much as the House of Lords.—"John Bull."

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

It is a matter of history that Parliamentary representatives in the early Parliaments were paid for their services. This custom was followed to at least the end of Henry VIII.'s reign, and a few instances of towns remunerating their burgesses for attendance in Parliament are known to have occurred in later times. Andrew Marvel is commonly said to have been the last to have received this honourable salary. The wages of the knight of the shire (or county member) were four shillings a day, and those of a burgess (or borough member) were half that sum. The number of days of service varied according to the length of journey to and from Westminster. Thirty-five or forty miles were reckoned a day's journey, so the roads could not have been so bad or locomotion so slow in mediæval times as is sometimes supposed. Often these scant wages were raised with reluctance and difficulty from miserable burgesses. Poverty was accepted as a legal excuse for not sending any members to Parliament. From Edward III.'s to Henry VI.'s reign, the sheriffs of Lancashire, after several returns that they had no boroughs within their county, though Wigan, Liverpool, and Preston were such, explained and constantly made returns that the Lancashire boroughs could not afford to send representatives. So imperfect, indeed, was the sense of citizenship that the franchise was long deemed by both electors and elected an intolerable grievence. Where the borough could not persuade the sheriff to omit sending his writ to them, they set it at defiance by making no return. Even when an election had taken place, a burgess sometimes absolutely refused to go to Parliament, and drove his constituents to make a fresh choice. The law strove to repress this neglect of the Parliamentary suffrage by fines. One never hears, however, of any mediæval Anti-Suffrage Society in the beginning and experimental stage of male Parlimentary franchise.

SANCTION has been accorded to the imposition of a tax on trades and professions and on vehicles in the Jhansi Cantonment and also to a pro rata house scavenging tax in the Nowshera Cantonment.

THE sum actually realised up to date for the Punjab King Edward Memorial Fund has exceeded ten and a half lakhs of rupees.

THE CROP OF NEW WORDS.

What the Press Can Do.

ONE of the most fascinating studies is that of words, and one of its ardent disciples is evidently Logan Pearsal Smith, who, in the "English Review, writes most interestingly on "Our Modern Vocabulary."

A MINE OF WORDS.

"The materials for an historical study of the English language, the gradual emergence among us of a vocabulary suited to modern needs of expression, have hitherto been somewhat scanty and difficult of access," writes Mr. Smith. "But now with the partial completion of that great work the "Oxford Dictionary," whose editor, Sir James Murray, with his army of over a thousand readers, has carefully searched for many years the records of the language, and has traced, as far as is humanly possible, each new body of new and accurate information and is made available for the student.

OUR CHANGING LANGUAGE.

"The first thing that strikes one is the perpetual change that is going on in the English language. We all know, of course, that new discoveries are continually being made, and new inventions, and that these need and find their names; but we are apt to think that, apart from this language, is something fixed and stable, handed on unchanged from generation to generation. We do not sufficiently realise, unless we have made a special study of the subject, that any living language like English is in a perpetual process of transformation; that old words die, or change their meaning, that countless numbers of new words arise; that we do not speak or write the English of our parents, still less that of our grandparents; and that our descendants will certainly speak a language very different from ours. But this Dictionary teaches us how large a part of the modern vocabulary of writing and conversation is of quite recent origin, and was utterly unknown in the time of Shakespeare or even at a later date.

SOME NOTABLE NEW WORDS.

"Let us then imagine a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth come to life again and our attempts to enter into conversation with him. If we began by speaking of politics, and mentioned the 'crisis,' he would think we wished to discuss some terrible disease, or some sinister conjunction of the planets; and the words we should have to use in our attempts at explanation, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, the Government, the Opposition, the Majority party politics, and Reform, would convey to him either nothing at all, or meanings grotesquely different from our intention.

"If, then to change the subject, we should ask him if he were interested in literature, we should again have to explain, if we could, what we meant by 'interested.' and what by 'literature'; as neither of these words could have been used as we use them before the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Nor would he know what we meant by novelists and dramatists, editors, reviewers, publishers, genius, originality, realism and romanticism. Nor could we talk with greater ease about history, for eras and epochs, the Middle Ages and Feudalism or even a phrase like the Sixteenth Century, would convey nothing to his ears. The word Elizabethan was not used until Coleridge invented it and the 'Renaissance' only came into our vocabulary about sixty years ago. About art or business it would be almost impossible to speak, for our artistic or commercial terms are for the most part very modern; and should we at last fall back in despair on the subject of the weather, although we might get on more successfully we should yet have to explain what we meant by a breeze, by atmosphere, by 'fine' weather or 'brilliant' sunshine.

Apart from new inventions and new discoveries, there are a number of causes for this perpetual change in language. In the first place words get worn out, all the vividness and expression fade from them, and new words must be found to do their work. Other words, fine and beautiful words, are struck by a strange sentence of death, and slowly die away, or only lead a ghostly kind of life in the archaic language of poetry. Take for instance words like tarry, abide, raiment, blithe, cleanse, quench; these are all good old words, familiar to us all and yet for some reason they are dying, and probably none of us have ever once used them in conversation. But the main cause of this process of change is to be found in human nature itself—our language changes because life changes; and if we do not talk like our ancestors, it is because we are not the same kind of people.

OUR ABSTRACT WORDS.

"Speech is the garment of human thought, of human nature; and, like human nature, a part of it is stable, moving slowly or not at all, while another part is undergoing a perpetual process of transformation. If then we compare the Elizabethan and our modern vocabulary, we shall be struck at once by certain obvious differences between the Elizabethan and ourselves. Their words are with their thoughts definite and concrete, our generalised and abstract. Even to their abstract terms, Time, Law and Nature they give personalities and almost visible forms. They lived in a world of men, trees and houses, of towns and green fields, we have made our melancholy habitation in a universe of agriculture, municipalities, of humanity, progress and reform.

SELF-CONSCIOUS WORDS.

"Another change that will strike us at once is the growth of 'self-consciousness' in modern times. Again and again we find that words formerly used only in what we call an 'objective' sense, to express the qualities and powers of things, have come, little by little, to get a 'subjective' meaning and to describe the effects of things on us, on our own feelings and sensation. To depress, to amuse, to entertain, to divert, to embarass, have all acquired new meanings in this way; nouns have arisen describing moods and states of feelings—dissatisfactions, chagrin, disappointment, listlessness, apathy, and with them have been invented adjectives like boring, amusing, interesting, charming. These adjectives are all of them quite modern words, amusing in its current sense dates back no further than Disraeli's 'Vivian Grey'; boring is still more recent, interesting as we use it first appears in Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey'; while Addison was the first to use charming without the old sense of magic or incantation.

"So life, and with it language, has changed in the past, and so it will change in the future, and we may be sure, therefore, that the process of word-creation will never cease, and that, if any one of us should come to life three hundred years hence, he will find it hard to understand the English of that day as it is for our imagined Elizabethan to comprehend our speech."

JARGONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency in the "Contemporary Review," deals with an important aspects of this same matter. Writing on the future of the English language, he declares that "Jargons" are straining the mother language in every direction, and the Press is making the strain a permanent force.

"Assuming that we must tolerate the existence in the Press of the horrible shorthand of science, trade, and sport, and have to reckon with it as one of the forces that is threatening the existence of the language, we are entitled to ask," he contends, "what the Press is doing to counteract the evil influences that are besetting and are likely in the near future to beset still more severely, the English language. There can be little doubt that we must look to the Press to save or ruin the language.

"Does the Press, in its leading and its special articles, and by means of its enormous organization excercise the deliberate influence for the literary good of the language that the English-speaking race has the right to expect? In the case of certain very well known journalists there can be no doubt that a deliberate effort is made to prevent the fouling of the well which is now taking place. But this is not true of the Press generally, and it is not true of the Press as an organized institution.

RECKLESS ADJECTIVES.

"The reckless use of adjectives in leading articles, in descriptive articles, as well as in the newspaper bills, is a disgrace to a literary people. The abuse of the adjective by the entire Press; the absence of responsibility as to the meaning of words; the looseness of construction in sentences; the entire neglect of English as a means of conveying exact ideas, are a disgrace to our Press. Moreover, the worst offenders are in London. The provincial newspapers have often a sense of literature that is totally absent from a large portion of the London Press. The reason is clearly not the pressure of time. It is true that leading articles are often written in haste, but, perhaps for this reason, they are often written in good, terse English. The offenders write the selves down in turgid special articles, that display the mind of a barn-yard cock.

JOURNALISTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

"Yet the solution of the whole question is in the hand of the journalists. It is a tremendous responsibility, and it is strange that the keen and brilliant leaders of the Press have not realised it. There exists a Chartered Institute of Journalists, that has power to hold examination to test the powers of who are going to wield the greatest weapon in the world. In all other professions, severe tests are imposed before a man or woman can practise. In journalism, every quack is allowed to impose his quackery on the public. No man or woman should be allowed to exercise the profession of journalism until he or she has passed a searching examination in English language. If the institute of journalists will not take upon itself its positive duty, a duty amply recognised in its Charter, perhaps the National Union of Journalists, which is in fact a Trade Union, will undertake the work.

A TURNING POINT.

"If journalism were really turned into a profession, with the safeguards of a profession, the results would be far reaching. The English language would secure for itself a standard of clarity and purity that every newspaper written in English in any part of the world would of necessity struggle to attain. Then, too, an English Academy would become a reality, and this would react on the literary standard. The valve of the French Academy to French journalism is apparent enough. The faults of French journalism are obvious but bad French is not among them. To-day we are at a turning point in the history of the English language, and it largely depends on the Press whether we are to turn towards still higher literary possibilities than those attained by the great writers of the past. It is a terrible responsibility, but there are certainly journalists in the great daily Press who can deal with it."

UNDER-SEA WAR.

Russian Submarine Cruiser.

A Russian naval engineer, by name Shuravieff has prepared the plans of what promises to be an epoch-making ship of war. It is nothing less, writes a "naval expert" in the "Standard," than a large sea-going protected cruiser which, while being ordinarily a surface-keeping vessel, will be capable of submersion in the space of three minutes. Some idea of the comparative size of the ship may be obtained from the fact that, whereas Great Britian, France, and Germany are only just now approaching the 1000-ton mark in submarine construction, the vessel designed by M. Shuravieff will displace, when submerged, no less than 5,435 tons. This is slightly in excess of the displacement of the second-class cruisers of the Dartmouth class now being completed for the British Fleet.

The principal dimensions of the submarine cruiser whose designs have been submitted to the Russian naval authorities, are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 400. 25ft.; beam, 34. 2ft.; and draught when steaming on the surface, 22. 25ft. The designer has made provision for either turbines or internal combustion engines to be used for surface work, but when submerged motors would, of course, have to be used exclusively. When on the surface the horse-power developed would be 18,000, giving a maximum speed of 25 knots, while in the submerged condition the horse-power will be only 4,400 and the corresponding speed 14 knots.

A very extensive radius of action is provided for. The oil-fuel capacity is 355 tons, and it is stated that this would be sufficient to enable the vessel to cover a distance of 18,000 miles (sic) when steaming on the surface at 11 knots, or 1,250 miles at 21 knots, or 750 miles at the maximum speed of 25 knots. When travelling under water the radius would be 275 miles at six knots, 80 miles at ten knots, or 21 miles at the full speed of 14 knots. When it is pointed out that no submarine yet built has a greater steaming radius than 2,000 miles, a greater surface speed than 16 knots, or a greater submerged speed than ten knots, it will be understood what a revolution in submarine construction, and possibly also in naval warfare, this new vessel would entail.

THE SUBMARINE ARMAMENT.

One of the most remarkable features about the ship, however, is the armament with which it is proposed to equip her. In a vessel primarily designed to act as a submarine torpedo-boat, it is natural that the torpedo equipment should hold the first place. In this Russian ship provision is made for no fewer than 30 torpedo tubes. Several foreign boats have six or seven tubes, but three is the largest number so for mounted in British submarines.

In addition to this formidable equipment it is proposed to arm the vessel with five 4.7-inch quick-firing guns. The guns would be mounted on collapsible mountings, so that, while they could be easily erected when the ship was steaming on the surface, they could with equal ease be stowed away below the decks when she was about to be submerged. This idea is not altogether new, as several earlier Russian submarines carried one or two small guns, and the experiment is also being tried with small quickfirers in a number of vessels now under construction for the navies of Great Britain and Germany. Even this, however, does not end the fighting equipment of this remarkable ship. She will be fitted with elaborate apparatus for the sowing of mines while under water, and for this purpose will be equipped with 120 "torpilles de blocus," or blockade mines.

SUBMERSIBLE BATTLESHIPS.

The possibilities of such a vessel as this are enormous, and it is quite likely that she heralds the dawn of an era in which warships of all types will be capable of navigating on the surface or in the submerged condition. It is well known that the British Admiralty has in its possession designs of a "semi-submersible battleship"—a capital ship so constructed that when going into action her curved armoured decks can be almost totally submerged. As a matter of fact, the superiority of the gun over armour has of late become so pronounced that architects are forced to look elsewhere for means to protect ships from gun-fire, and the submersion of the hull, leaving only a minute portion—with, of course, the gun positions, funnels and conning towers—showing, naturally offers itself as one way out of the difficulty. This submarine cruiser could act at a great distance from its base, and would be of inestimable value in blockade work. She could steal into a harbour unperceived, put every vessel inside out of action with her unprecedented torpedo armament, and, returning to the harbour mouth, sow her mines in the fairway, so that it would be impossible for any vessel within to make an exit. The Russian submarine-cruiser is intended to carry 120 mines and 60 torpedoes—two for each tube.

The designer has calculated the following weights for the cruiser: Hull and fittings, 1959.5 tons; armour (deck and internal), 337 tons; surface propelling machinery, 530 tons; submerged propelling machinery, 590 tons; auxiliary machinery, 204 tons; torpedoes and discharge tubes, 110 tons; guns, mountings, and ammunition, 125 tons; mines 75 tons; stores and water, 105 tons; fuel, 355 tons; crew, 24 tons; and miscellaneous, 90.5 tons. The reserve of buoyancy would be considerable, amounting to 20.8 per cent. of the total displacement of the ship. It will be interesting to compare this design with that of the British protected cruisers of the Dartmouth class, now running their trials:—

	Dartmouth.	Submarine Cruiser.
Length	430 ft.	400.25 ft.
Beam	48.5 ft.	34.1 ft.
Draught	15.5 ft.	22.25 ft. (on surface).
Tonnage	5,250	4,500 (on surface) and 5,435 (submerged).
Horse-power	25,000	18,000 (surface).
Speed, knots	25	25 (surface).
Armament	Eight 6-in.	Five 4·7 in.
Torpedo-tubes	2	30

It will be seen that even as a surface gun-carrying ship, the Russian vessel would not be greatly inferior to the Dartmouths; and when to her abilities in this direction are added her extraordinary torpedo armament and her capacity for disappearing under water in three minutes, her superiority becomes unquestionable. Unfortunately, no indication o the probable cost of the submarine cruiser is available.

A meeting of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held on Monday evening at the Sabha premises on Mount Road to celebrate the 87th birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Durham L. I. vs. Leicestershire Regt.

The second semi-final game in the Bombay Rugby Tournament was played on the Cooperage last evening, before a moderate attendance, between the Durham Light Infantry and the Leicestershire Regt. The Leicesters won easily and now meet the West Ridings in the final to-morrow. It was a disappointing game, there being little open play, while the forward work was ragged and uninteresting. Here and there one saw some good play, but nothing brilliant was ever done with the possible exception of the touch kicking, which on both sides was consistently long and sure.

Five minutes after a poor start, Cooper opened the score for the winners with an unconverted try. This was followed within a few minutes by a try from the same player which was converted by Witham. Then the Durhams did some pressing and after scrambling play Reid was rather lucky in getting over. The place-kick was from a good position but failed. The Leicesters now forced their way back and Martin dropping a good goal the half-time score was:—

Leicesters: one goal, one dropped goal, and one try (12 points.)

Durhams: one try (3 points.)

After the interval the Durhams looked like improving their position, but they failed to maintain their promise, and it did not take the Leicesters long to get down to their twenty-five. After a fine movement amongst the Leicesters' three-quarters Hyde scored easily near the posts, but a poor attempt to goal failed. Until the end the Leicesters kept up their attack, and improved their score by a goal from a mark.

Final score:—

Leicesters: one goal, one dropped goal, one goal from a mark, and two tries (18 pts).

Durhams: one try (3 points).

Teams:—

Durham L. I.—Back, Davies; three-quarters, McLoughlin, Lobb, Alexander, and Turner; halves, McBeth and Vincent; forwards Jones, Bone, Reid, Dodds, Moores, Fitzgerald, West and Vezey.

Leicesters.—Back Hougham; three-quarters, Wittle, Corfield, Atkins and Cooper; halves, Gregory and Hyde; forwards, Witham, Lieut. Weir, Norman Green, Brewin, Martin, Twigg and Buxton.

Referee.—Mr. K. McI. Kemp.

JUNIOR ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

The drawings in the Junior Rovers Tournament are as follows:—

First Round.

(1) St. Mary's "A." vs. St. Mary's "B."
(2) Y. M. C. A. 2nd vs. Indo-British Institution.
(3) Byculla School (Bye).
(4) Cathedral High School (Bye).

Semi Final.

(5) Byculla School vs. Winners of No. 1.
(6) Winners of No. 2 vs. Cathedral High School.
(7) Winners of No. 5 vs. Winners of No. 6.

The Tournament will begin on the Cooperage on Saturday, September 9th, and will conclude before the following Saturday.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

The cricket match played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana resulted in a win for the latter by 5 wickets, the scores being the following:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Tillard, c Kirtikar, b Kothari	31
Major Greig, b Kothari	12
Mr Tennant, c Devekar, b Erasa	7
Capt Rosher, b Erasa	7
Capt Sloggett, b Erasha	5
Major Edwards, l-b-w Erasha	7
Major Southey, b Talpade	18
Capt Greenwell, not out	29
Mr Stochr, c Devekar, b Talpade	4
Capt Wilson, b Erasha	0
Capt Shuttleworth, b Erasha	0
Extras	12
Total	132

2nd Innings.

Capt Tillard, l b w Talpade	28
Major Greig, b Bhatwadekar	50
Mr Tennant, b Bhatwadekar	41
Major Edwards, st Devekar, b Bhatwadekar	1
Mr Greenwell, c Divekar, b Erasha	18
Capt Sloggett, b Bhatwadekar	8
Major Southey, b Erasha	0
Col Rosher, not out	5
Mr Stochr, c Divekar, b Erasha	0
Capt Shuttleworth, b Erasha	0
Capt Wilson, l b w Bhatwadekar	5
Extras	17
Total	173
Grand Total	305

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Mehendale, c Wilson, b Sloggett	34
Mr Divekar, b Greenwell	10
Mr Kirtikar, c Southey, b Greenwell	40
Mr Dalvi, b Southey	9
Mr Kakbarwa, run out	56
Mr Kothare, c and B Southey	16
Mr Goradia, not out	12
Mr Pilgroka, c Greenwell, b Southey	0
Mr Bhatwadekar, c Wilson, b Southey	8
Mr Erasha, c Greenwell, b Southey	0
Mr Talpade, b Southey	18
Extras	9
Total	212

2nd Innings.

Mr Divekar, c Wilson, b Southey	7
Mr Goradia, b Southey	5
Mr Mahendale, stumped Wilson, b Sloggett	23
Mr Kakbarwa, b Sloggett	5
Mr Talpade, b Southey	13
Mr Kirtikar, not out	25
Mr Kothari, not out	9
Extras	8
Total	94
Grand Total	306

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 5.

Yesterday's big scoring was maintained to-day, there being as many as 7 possibles made at the 600 yards, in the practice unlimited entries as follows:—Lt.-Col. Ward, Nilgiri Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 23; Corpl. Paul, Kolar Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 17; Sergt. Hewlett, E B Ry. Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 8; Corporal A. Williams, Kolar Volunteers, 35 points Rs. 8; Lce. Sergt. W. Williams, 1st G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 8.

At the 700 yards:—Lce. Sergt. L. Hayes, B. R. Volunteers, put up 33 points. Corporal Pryor, Nilgiri Volunteers, 33 points, and Sergt. Irwin, Kolar Volunteers, 32 points. At this range the weather conditions were unfavourable a high wind coming up.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

Additional Race, Poona Races, 1st Meeting, 3rd day Saturday 9th September. Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Tuesday 5th September 1911.

A NOVICE PLATE, 1 1-4 miles:—Gallileo Cowslip, Forfeit, Concertpitch, Lady Erna, Obo, Crossbred, Absentee, Vancouver, Devereaux, Hamora, Runaway Girl, Lancasterite.

A Srinagar correspondent says that a branch of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge has been formed there with Dr. A. Mitra, Minister for Education as patron and Dr. Mohanlal Dhingra, Chief Medical officer, Kashmir, as President.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The depression remains stationary, but has decreased slightly in depth except in the north-west. The rainfall has been nearly general over the whole of Northern India. A few falls have occurred in the East Punjab and South Rajputana, and the total rainfall is twenty-five per cent higher than the days normal.

The principal amounts are;—Akyab, four inches; Thayetmyo, Dibrugarh, one and a half; Cheerapunji, three; Calcutta, and Barhampore two; Darjeeling, Cuttack, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, one and a half; Meerut, one; Delhi, a quarter; Fatehpur, two; Kotah, three quarters; Indore, Nowgong and Pachmarhi, one and a half; Hoshangabad, three; Jubbulpore two; Saugor, one; and Mangalore, one and a half.

The forecast predicts an extension of the rainfall in Rajputana and the submontane plains of the Punjab; a decrease in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Deltaic Bengal.

SITUATION IN GUJARAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept 5.

The latest reports, which have reached the Government of India from Bombay, show no indication of any appreciable change in the agricultural situation in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Agent to the Governor, with the help of the Agency Officials, is organising test works, and laying out plans for the distribution of relief. The question of giving takavi loans has been taken up, though the Government of India have not yet been approached for any additional grant for takavi purposes.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Two inches of rain fell in Calcutta during the twenty-four hours ending 8 o'clock this morning.

Our Bhavnagar Correspondent writes on the 4th inst:—On Saturday night it commenced to drizzle and later on heavy showers developed. One inch of rain was measured here. Vartef, Sihore, Songad, also received rain—at Ujalvar the fields were flooded. Wadhwan, which has not received any rain since the reappearance of the monsoon, now had about 90 cents. at Vala, which has had only 5 cents of rain; there was a heavy downpour amounting to 1in. 50cts., last-night. Sufficient rain has fallen at several places to grow grass. Rajkote recorded 75 cents. of rain on 1st inst., and very good rain has fallen all along the Shahpur Kutiana line. At J'etulsar 9 inches of rain have been recorded altogether.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	51·20	54·10	54·57	45·41
Tuesday, 5th September	0·19	0·14	0·11	0·08
Total	51·39	54·24	54·68	45·49
Same date last year	63·17	56·53	57·64	49·12

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·50	46·63	67·56	58·11

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th)	93·8	83·0	...	0·00
Jask	89·3	80·8	...	0·00
Muskat (4th)	95·8	84·1	...	...
Multan	103·3	84·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	96·9	75·9	...	8·37
Lahore	100·9	77·7	0·13	6·92
Sirsa	102·8	81·0	...	2·60
Ambala	99·5	78·9	...	10·47
Delhi	96·0	77·3	0·21	7·46
Agra	94·5	79·0	0·11	5·33
Mainpuri	83·3	77·1	0·23	7·06
Jhansi	82·5	75·5	0·37	11·54
Cawnpore	89·7	79·4	0·10	9·78
Allahabad	90·6	79·5	...	14·90
Jacobabad	106·6	82·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·0	79·0	...	0·16
Ajmer	93·4	80·2	...	3·84
Jaipur	96·2	80·6	...	10·75
Kotah	92·6	75·1	0·84	12·43
Bhuj	94·5	77·5	...	1·64
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	0·01	1·38
Veraval	83·1	77·8	...	5·60
Rajkot	93·1	72·0	...	1·40
Bhavnagar Para	88·5	77·0	...	6·28
Surat	87·9	77·6	...	16·63
Ahmedabad	92·6	75·7	...	8·89
Deesa	97·8	78·4	...	9·10
Neemuch	87·0	72·0	0·26	15·06
Indore	83·6	70·1	1·43	13·05
Jubbulpore	77·3	73·3	1·93	34·27
Saugor	78·8	71·6	1·01	27·45
Hoshangabad	81·1	72·4	2·91	26·60
Khandwa	87·2	73·1	0·28	9·59
Akola	86·7	72·1	0·44	17·53
Amraoti	82·8	71·8	0·07	15·58
Nagpur	79·6	73·8	0·33	35·43
Chanda	86·0	75·0	0·30	34·88
Raipur	83·7	74·1	0·43	47·70
Bombay	84·5	76·1	0·08	45·49
Ratnagiri	83·8	76·9	0·40	63·28
Mormugao	84·5	75·7	0·26	66·25
Karwar	81·7	74·0	0·92	70·91
Malegaon	85·4	71·6	0·20	17·37
Ahmednagar	85·1	70·0	...	15·99
Poona	80·5	69·3	0·05	12·62
Sholapur	87·3	71·1	...	15·00
Bijapur	88·7	68·8	...	8·83
Belgaum	74·8	65·5	0·17	31·91
Aurangabad	84·2	68·2	0·03	17·38
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	72·7	0·16	27·10
Hyderabad	88·3	72·7	...	16·24
Mangalore	84·8	72·8	1·34	85·97
Calicut	83·8	74·1	...	79·50
Cochin	87·2	75·7	...	62·55
Colombo	89·0	75·0	0·57	10·46
Masulipatam	88·8	79·2	...	14·61
Bellary	92·0	73·8	...	3·53
Cuddapah	95·7	76·1	...	8·49
Madras	92·5	76·5	...	3·93
Bangalore	85·3	66·3	...	9·98
Coimbatore	87·4	69·8	...	10·41
Trichinopoly	100·1	73·3	...	1·92
Negapatam	95·0	79·0	...	4·65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 5th September, was 29·818 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th September, 1911, given dada for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light local rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Lahore has had 0·13" and Delhi 0·21". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature is above normal in the east Punjab: the minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·10", Mainpuri 0·23", Agra 0·11" and Jhansi 0·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·82" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ajmer; the minimum is above normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in West Central India. Neemuch has had 0·26" and Indore 1·43." Skies are heavily clouded in west, Central India and south Gujarat and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in north Gujarat and either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1·93," Saugor 1·01" Hoshangabad 2·91," Khandwa 0·28," Akola 0·44," Nagpur 0·33," Canada 0·30" and Raipur 0·43." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·40. Mormugao 0·26 and Karwar 0·92. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·20", Belgaum 0·17" and Nizamabad 0·16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks. The area of low pressure which lay in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore has not changed much in position and is becoming shallower. Rainfall has been widespread in the central parts of the country. In Rajputana, Kotah has again received moderate rainfall. Nearly general rain has fallen in the west United Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, between Ratnagiri and Mangalore. Light local rain has fallen in the north-east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. In Gujarat and Kathiawar weather has been rainless.

Fairly general rain is likely in the central parts of the country and local rain in the United Provinces, south Rajputana and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and possibly in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the east Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A NEW RANGING BULLET.

The Austrians have been carrying out experiments with a new infantry bullet, designed to give a visible flash on impact, and so to enable the men to judge the range, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." These experiments have been so successful that it is proposed to introduce the new bullet very shortly, and to issue ten per cent. of "ranging" ammunition to infantry units. The ranging bullet has a cavity filled with a special flaming composition, which is ignited by a cap on impact, and it is found that the strikes of a half section volley are plainly visible at 1,500 paces. It is not stated what effect will be produced when the bullet hits a man. Presumably, since the composition is not directly intended for man killing, the use of the bullet is not explicitly barred by the Geneva Convention. But already the article forbidding the dropping of explosives from balloons has become obsolete, both England and Germany having refused to subscribe to it. So why not that relating to explosive bullets?

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th September, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	5	9	0 a.m.	3	51
Teheran	5	10	20 a.m.	3	7
Suez	5	1	30 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babiocra, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During the interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only. (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 3rd (24-7-11).

Hankow reports Yangtze route interrupted beyond Tatung messages for Shanghai and north to be posted from Kisakiang to Wunku causing some delay (1-9-11).

Cable Durban Mauritius interrupted 28-8-11.

Borasjoon reports line interrupted between Ramhormoz and Ahwaz since noon 3rd. (4-9-11).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th Aug. on 504·85 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,50,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	297	397	8	702
For previous 6 weeks of half year	9,39,000	14,07,000	24,500	23,70,500
Total for 7 weeks	10,89,000	16,07,000	28,500	27,24,500
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,261	1,70,443	3,640	3,30,344
Per mile of Ry.	310	338	7	655
Total to corresponding date	10,49,9	12,75,367	30,750	23,56,042

Increase for the week ....Rs. 23,656
Do. to date............Rs. 3,68,458

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., write as follows:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the few days which have elapsed since our last letter, the labour war in this country has assumed a most alarming aspect, justifying our gravest apprehensions. At the end of last week it was hoped that, with the settlement of most of the London disputes, peace was in sight, but on Sunday the flame burst out afresh, and our streets became the scene of unprecedented violence, and bloodshed and riot and incendiarism are of frequent occurrence. The railway strike threatens to spread throughout the country; so far it has principally affected the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which has the carrying of cotton from Liverpool to the Lancashire mills, and stoppage of transport has led to the closing of several mills for want of raw material.

One can thus have an idea of the utter paralysis of trade that must take place, should the strike become a national one, affecting, as it threatens to do, not only goods transport, but the whole passenger service of the country.

In consequence of this disturbance, the spot business here has fallen to very small figures, but the market advanced sharply yesterday on reports of storms in the Mississippi Valley, and of large American buying orders (probably from speculative sources) We have no confirmation, however, of any damage to the crop. In any case, we repeat once more our conviction that, considering the healthy condition of the plant, a very large yield is now almost assured whatever weather may prevail.

A Waco, Tex friend, who, with several others, cabled us a fortnight ago that the plant was well equipped to withstand extremes of drought, now writes in confirmation:—

"Since cabling you, there has been nothing to change conditions except the appearance of doll worms. The extent of damage thereby depends altogether on the weather; if cloudy and damp, with frequent showers, the ravages of the insect will be extensive. If anything serious or alarming is threatened I will immediately cable you."

Since then we have not heard from him.

Of course, considering that August is the most critical month of the plant's development, it is only natural to look for some deterioration, and the Bureau Report next month will probably indicate this. The following is the August deterioration in previous years:—

1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
3·4	8·2	6·9	2·3	5·6	2·8
1904	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
7·5	11·9	5·8	7·8	15·5	11·4

In only one instance during all this period, was there an improvement in August (1. 5 per cent. in 1903), but, considering the unusually high condition last month, and the record acreage, there is room for considerable deterioration without endangering the prospect of a record yield.

The movement is early, and first deliveries are already reaching the interior markets in good volume.

With regard to trade, in Lancashire, apart from the general disposition of buyers to hold off pending a probable further decline, and of stoppages caused by the strike, general conditions are satisfactory; there is a healthy enquiry, and plenty of business in prospect.

Our China friends write, however:—

"India is suffering from all the tortures of a drought, and if relief should not come soon, China's trade will be further embarrassed. Exchange is declining every day, and while this helps in a small way the export trade, it is prejudicial in a far greater measure to the import trade."

Since then, of course, monsoon advices have been somewhat better. American cotton trade reports show not the least sign of improvement. A leading New York house, writing on 4th inst. says:—

"The dry goods trade is poor, and spinning continues in an almost unprecedented state of depression. The Fall River Iron Works Mills, employing 5,000 operatives, announced its intention of closing for an indefinite period, owing to unsatisfactory trade conditions, high cost of cotton, etc.

In conclusion, we see nothing in the situation to justify an advance in prices; on the contrary, a further decline seems to us almost inevitable. With a record crop before us, and the world's trade not what it might be, we quite expect new crop deliveries to decline, sooner or later, to the neighbourhood of 5 1-2d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has maintained its value, in sympathy with American, and also in consequence of the poorer crop outlook in Egypt.

The Alexandria Produce Association, in its report for July, confirmed the inferior state of the crop generally, as compared with last year. According to the figures of the Government Agricultural Department, the condition of the plant fell from 104 per cent in Lower Egypt at the beginning of July, to 88 per cent, and from 107 per cent in Upper Egypt, to 103 per cent. The present acreage is estimated at 68·618 feddans (4 per cent) larger than last year.

Some reports reach us which are not altogether unsatisfactory. A leading Alexandria house writes, for instance:—

"Recent samples of new crop cotton from Upper Egypt show that the crop there promises to be good, though it is too early to express a definite opinion. Some parts of Lower Egypt, where sowings were early, seem to have suffered very little from the worm, and arrivals are expected shortly."

With regard to yarns, spinners are of course influenced by crop reports, and are anxious to maintain their quotations, whereas buyers, on the other hand, are reluctant to pay the prices asked.

Egyptian cotton certainly seems dear at a premium of about 360 points over American, but we cannot see our way to express a stronger opinion than that we would rather sell than buy.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

A considerable business was done in the jute market to-day, at market rates and in the gunny market the buyers showed a disposition to follow jute, there being a fair enquiry for all positions. There was a run on sacks and prices advanced slightly.

The share market was quiet, no particular line being in request and only moderate lots have changed hands. The money market remained steady and there were not many bills offering.

NEW ARMOUR-PLATES.

Tests are reported to have been recently made by the Admiralty with a new armour-plate which is said to have greater power of resistance to projectiles than any armour-plate now in use. The process of manufacture of the new plate employs the rare metal molybdenum, in combination with nickel and steel, and the standard of resistance achieved is said to be from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than that of the recognised armour-plate. If this is officially decided to be the case, and the Admiralty adopt the new plate, the result would be that the thickness of the armour employed for warship could be much reduced, thus lessening the displacement of the vessels and, if thought desirable, affording opportunity for larger guns. Molybdenum is a brittle, grey metallic element (atomic weight 96.0, specific gravity 8.6), occurring cheifly in the somewhat rare mineral molybdenite, which is found in small quantities only in America, South Africa, Australia, Norway and Sweden, and even in England. The use of molybdenite in the manufacture of molybdenum steel, or ferro molybdenum, has been known for some time, and its value recognised in the making of tools by reason of its hardness and toughness.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS CASE.

At Woolwich, Police Court Mr. Gill gave a reserved decision in a case in which the secretary of the Woolwich Radical Club was summoned for using armorial bearings within a license so to do. The Magistrate said the crest was a pickaxe resting upon or transfixing a coronet, surmounted by the words "Industry, not privilege, must rule." It had been contended for the defence that the pickaxe was not of an armorial character, but eight cases were recorded in which a pickaxe was a distinguishing feature of armorial bearings. It was not necessary for a crest to be known at the College of Heralds. The defendant would be fined 10s. and 23s. costs or seven days.

THE TRAGEDY OF BRAIN-FAG.

A Famous Novelist's Confession.

To feel that one's brain is tired, that one's grip and power of concentration are no longer what they were is a tragedy which only those who have gone through it, or who dread the possibility of its happening before they have made adequate provision for their responsibilities, can fully appreciate.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

RED CROSS WORK.

Both at Salisbury Plain and Shorncliffe, writes a Home correspondent, there is taking place this year the most practical training that women have yet enjoyed in regard to the assistance they could render in the event of war and invasion of the country. As everyone knows, the whole Territorial Force just now is undergoing its annual exercises in the field and it is the first time that women's corps have been accorded this official recognition. All the week the ladies of the Winchester Division of the British Red Cross Society have been in their own camp at Tidworth Penning, next to that of the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps, and in a few days there will be still more ladies in camp at Shorncliffe showing that the movement for organising and utilising the services that they could render has passed beyond the amateur stage and has come to be reality, deserving of encouragement and the furthest development. As to the character of the work that these ladies are doing, it may be said that at Tidworth the War Office has placed an ambulance wagon and stretchers at their disposal, that they may know what would be the conditions under which men would be conveyed when wounded. This in itself carries matters a stage farther than the courses that they follow in their own system of instruction, though this generally follows as far as possible the lines that would exist in actual warfare. But the life in camp, the simple and workmanlike uniform, the use of a field kitchen, and much more in the daily experience will be of vastly more real use and guidance than the most exhaustive lectures, diagrams, and even outdoor work in conjunction with Boy Scouts.

CO-ORDINATING VOLUNTARY AID.

It may be well to explain the exact position that such divisions as this hold in regard to the military authorities. Just two years ago, almost to the day, the Secretary of State for War issued to the County Associations of the Territorial Force a scheme for the organisation of the voluntary aid that would assuredly be offered in the event of war in home territory. The British Red Cross Society at once co-operated in the movement, and to such good purpose that it is the body recommended by the War Office to the County Associations as the channel through which they should work, for it was early recognised that some central authority was desirable if the efforts of well-meaning voluntary institutions were not to be lost or to overlap one another. As a first principle, the Red Cross Society pointed out that the medical organisation for the Territorial Army was sufficiently complete to meet the immediate requirements of the combatant troops on the march and in action, but in other directions it might be greatly strengthened, as in clearing hospitals, stationary hospitals, and ambulance trains. The first and fullest details of the way in which voluntary aid might thus supplement the military provision was given by Miss Haldane at the Women's Conference held in June of last year. She then showed how the wounded would, of course, be first tended by the field orderlies and the doctors and surgeons of their brigade. But as the fighting force pushed on these men would be left behind, and here the "clearing hospital" would receive them, passing them down to the stationary hospitals on the lines of communication. It would be in this "evacuating zone" that the services of women could be most efficiently used, as in making the sufferers comfortable in either the permanent or temporary ambulance trains, at the stations themselves, and at resting-places, where food and light refreshment would be needed, and where, also, dressings might be changed.

THE DETACHMENTS.

So well has the Red Cross scheme commended itself that its last returns up to the close of the first half of the year show that 782 detachments have been formed, with a total personnel of 23,170 members. Of these, 606 detachments are of women, who number 16,148. It may be explained, however, that a full detachment of men consists of fifty-five, while that of women is usually twenty-three. These should include a commandant, who need not necessarily be a man, a quartermaster, who may also be a woman, one trained nurse who has satisfactory certificates from a recognised hospital, and twenty women, four of whom should show qualifications as cooks. A certificate of proficiency in first aid from some such public authority as the St. John Ambulance Association or the National Health Society is required from all save the nurse and the cooks. The Red Cross Society has itself kept a very watchful eye upon the work that the members of the detachments have been doing during the year to fit themselves for the duties they have undertaken, and one of its most prominent officials was this week able to speak most highly of the zeal and thoroughness of the ladies. Their standard has been very high, and they have welcomed all opportunities to attain efficiency. A large number of well-known ladies have allied themselves with the movement, and it is due to the constant encouragement of the Marchioness of Winchester that this division has reached a stage of proficiency that justifies its present distinction. In Gloucestershire, too, the Duchess of Beaufort has inspired so much enthusiasm over the movement as to have no fewer than forty-five women's detachments under her presidency, with 1,163 members. A good position, too, is taken by Devonshire under the presidency of Countess Fortescue with thirty detachments and 749 women as members. The County of London has the Princess Royal as president and thirty-eight detachments, with over 1,000 members. Glamorganshire, with the Countess of Plymouth who is a real enthusiast in the work, stands very well with twenty-two detachments. In Scotland, the Duchess of Montrose has taken a very active part in promoting the organisation, and is president not only for Stirlingshire, but also for the Northern Kingdom. Others who are giving their assistance are the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Lansdown, the Countess of Leicester, the Countess of Jersey, the Duchess of Norfolk Lady Rothschild and the Marchioness Camden.

The will of the late Sir W. S. Gilbert has been proved, the gross estate being valued at £111,971 and the net personalty at £89,149. Subject to his wife's life interest he left his portrait by Holl to the National Portrait Gallery, and, if the Trustees should not accept it, then to the Garrick Club. He left the Garrick Theatre, subject to the life interests of his wife and Miss Nancy McIntosh, to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

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BY THE WAY.

THE LATE KING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

It is understood in the Duke of Argyll's circle of literary friends, according to the Edinburgh "Evening News," that he has been asked to undertake the editing of the letters and papers that are under process of selection from the correspondence and other documents of the late King Edward, which, when finally arranged, will form his biography "under authority." Queen Alexandra was desirous of taking a personal hand in the work, and with King George will have the responsibility of going through a vast mass of material, much of it necessarily of a character too private for the purpose of a public issue. A quantity of correspondence has just been sent up to Balmoral, and it is expected that King George will devote part of his time in the Highlands to compiling selections towards his father's biography. It is said by the Duke of Argyll's friends that he does not expect the book to be ready for three years.

VACANT SEES.

The death of the Bishop of Salisbury, following so closely upon that of the Bishop of Oxford, leaves two prominent ecclesiastical vacancies for the Government to fill up. Churchmen have been satisfied for the most part with the appointments made by the Liberal Government, who have had an exceptionally large number of important Church vacancies to fill. Since the Liberal Government came into power, the Sees of York, Winchester, Chichester, Lincoln, Norwich, Southwark (and now Oxford and Salisbury) have required occupants through death or resignation; and the vacant Deaneries have included both St. Paul's and Westminster, Salisbury, Worcester, Carlisle, Lincoln, Wells, Norwich, Lichfield, and Peterborough.

TWO DEATHS FROM WASP STING.

A second death from a wasp sting within a week in East Anglia was reported in mail week, from Thuxton, Norfolk. Edward Baldwin, a farm labourer, was engaged harvesting, when he was stung on the tongue by a wasp and collapsed. He was picked up dead.

BRITISH RADIUM FOR THE RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The Radium Institute, will begin its operations, which may revolutionise medical science, with a supply of purely British radium, obtained from the Cornish pitchblende mines. Though radium in all probability exists throughout the world—it has been actually located in each of the great continents—only in Cornwall, so far as is yet known, does its associated pitchblende appear as lodes, instead of isolated deposits as elsewhere. The eight grammes of radium with which, thanks to the munificence of Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel, the Radium Institute has been supplied, is the largest single quantity yet extracted from the ore, and at £4 per milligramme it will cost the donors over £30,000.

MR. STEAD AND THE SULTAN.

Mr. Stead, as all the world knows, has just been to see the Sultan of Turkey, and there is an interesting account of the meeting in the August number of the "Review of Reviews". He was warned that he must not expect to have anything but the most formal conversation, and that the presence of an interpreter would be indispensable as the Sultan could not speak English. This latter difficulty was, however, altogether removed by the presence of Loutfi Bey, the Court Chamberlain, who speaks English admirably. The interview took place in the Dolma Bagtche Palace "one of the most beautiful in Europe, and much the most beautiful in Constantinople. After he had been regaled with coffee, "which was served in cups set in silver holders thickly encrusted with diamonds," Mr Stead was summoned to the presence.

"MATT HARRIS OF BALLINASLOE."

An officer in khaki uniform conducted Mr. Stead to the door of the Sultan, to whom he was at once presented by Sir Loutfi. "His Majesty" says Mr. Stead, "advanced a step or two to meet me, shook hands, and motioned me to a chair. As he resumed his own I scrutinised him with interest and curiosity. The Sultan is a man somewhat below the middle height, somewhat past the prime of life, slightly stout in body, and somewhat slow in his movements and in his speech. He was older than any Sovereign I had previously met, and with a less mobile countenance. He wore the inevitable red fez—an institution with which not even the Parliament dares to intermeddle—and beneath his grey eyebrows his eyes blinked with a somewhat vacuous expression. He wore a moustache and his beard was trimmed short. He did not strike me as being a nervous man, neither did he give me the impression either of an alert mind or of resolute will." "A somewhat dull colourless face," adds Mr. Stead, "with a curious suggestion in it of the old Land Leaguer, Matt Harris of Ballinasloe" !

OVER AN HOUR'S CONVERSATION.

After some commonplace remarks Mr. Stead asked Sir Loutfi if he could speak freely. "Certainly," said the Chamberlain; "his Majesty desires it." This opportunity, Mr. Stead says, he took advantage of to the uttermost, and he proceeds. "It would not be right to publish a faithful transcript of a conversation so intimate, which, among other subjects touched upon, dealt with the functions of Constitutional Sovereigns in the modern State, the advantages of their position as compared with that of autocrats, the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, and the danger of confounding the person of the monarch with the policy of his advisers. It was to me an interesting, and to the Sultan an unprecedented, experience to hear the most advanced doctrines of proper Imperialism discussed in the Dolma Bagtche Palace." The conversation lasted more than an hour, and the parting words of the Sultan to his visitor were: "I thank you very much for all you have said to me. I hope that I shall profit by your words." Mr. Stead has now interviewed the Czar, the Sultan, and other European crowned heads, as well as the Pope. Who will he "go for" next?

WHAT HOLIDAYS ARE MAKING OF SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Horton tells in the "Sunday at Home" of the "awful depression" which settled on his spirit as he realised last year in Switzerland what holidays are making even of that beautiful country. "Holidays," he says, "like a colossal and miasmatic mist, have crept over even the Alps. Nature has receded. Switzerland is a kind of Cremorne Gardens, a bowdlerised Olympia. There is hardly anything now to choose between the White City and the White Mountain. They are both humanised, vulgarised, holidayised. Trains run everywhere, not only along the valleys but up the mountains. Boring through the mountains, they worm their way up to the summits. The foul smoke of the engines defiles the cowl of the Monch and the stainless robe of the Jungfrau."

"ARTIFICIAL, UNNATURAL".

Complaint is also made by Dr. Horton of the motor cars "with their noise, and stench, and dust," which rush along the great and lonely passes, and he goes on to say; "Everything is made artificial, unnatural. Every shy haunt of the spirit of silence and simplicity is invaded and rifled. It is now no exaggeration to say, with the humorist, that even if you slip on a glacier and fall to the bottom of a crevasse, immediately a page in buttons presents himself, with a cap bearing the badge, 'Service de la crevasse.' Our holidays have made the great holiday ground of Europe a weariness and a torment. We have invaded the Sahara to introduce our vulgarities there. We shall soon have a funicular railway up Kilimanjaro; and we shall have a shoot down the Victoria Falls, with Cockneys paying their pennies for a go, as they do now for their switchback or their shoot at Olympia." This, in Dr. Horton's opinion, is the result of "our godless days." We are making the globe a place in which holidays as well as holy days are becoming impossible.

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

Thousands of old soldiers all over the world will be interested to hear that Miss Sarah Robinson, the "Soldier's Friend," has just handed over the famous Soldier's Institute at Portsmouth to the Soldiers' Christian Association. Miss Robinson, who attained her seventy-seventh birthday on August 1, was one of the pioneer workers on behalf of the soldier. In spite of lifelong physical weakness Miss Robinson has laboured incessantly for the soldier, and the Institute at Portsmouth was visited and eulogised by the late King Edward and other members of Royal Family. Miss Florence Nightingale was one of Miss Robinson's lifelong friends and supporters.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

WANDERERS IN THE FIELDS.

It is to revert for a moment to a last week's topic to say that the original Faust may have been one of those wandering students, who had fallen out of the ranks of their fellows who wandered from university to university in search of knowledge, and had taken to wandering for wandering's cake. In him the scholar must have been doubled with the tramp, and the latter got so much the upper hand that he was let to integrate himself with that great body of the mediaeval children of the road, who had Golias as their patron saint and who had found their poet laureate in Walter Mapes. Our scholars nowadays do not wander. The intellectual class are, more even than others in these days, of a sedentary habit. They survey nature from the verandah of their hotel or through the window of their railway carriage. Nevertheless there are some of them who hear from time to time the call of the road. "You'll be hearing the herons crying out over the black lakes, and you'll be hearing the grouse and the owls with them, and the larks and the big thrushes when the days are warm, and it's fine songs you'll be hearing when the sun goes up," says the tramp to Nora, and Nora thought there was something in it. At any rate there come times when the thought of the trudge along the white highway or the path at winds through the green tabernacles of the forest and of a strenous day under a genial Jove crowned by rest at night at a lonely inn, draws men from their learned dens like an enchantment. Thus one may call even so highly respectable a person as Wordsworth a periodical nomad in virtue of those tours, the story of which in his sister's journal forms so interesting a companion volume to the collected poems. It was during the Scottish tour that Wordsworth met that Highland girl who was not only the original "phantom of delight," but recurs in several other poems, and who seems to have remained with Wordsworth a romantic memory until late on in his life. It was the same nomadic spirit, which animated Keats when with his famous fur cap and the copy of Cary's Dante in his pocket he trudged from Lancaster to Inverness. One looks the more tenderly upon that little pier at Cromarty opposite which the battleships now cast anchor, because it was from it that Keats set out on his return journey to England. But alas: that mysterious "slightly sore throat" had already set in, and worse was to follow. By and by there came the spitting of blood, which Keats was leech enough to know was arterial; then the sea voyage and the exquisitely sad and beautiful "Bright star sonnet; then the tender ministries of severn; and, finally, the grave in the Italian cemetery beside the pyramidal tomb of Cestius. The thought of what it was the beginning of saddens the tour of Keats. On the other hand we would like to know more of that of Goldsmith. We know whose example sent him upon his wanderings. It was Holberg's, who had done the tour of Europe on foot. "A good voice," he writes, "and a trifling skill in music were the only finances he had to support an undertaking so extensive; so he travelled by day, and at night sung at the doors of peasants, houses to get himself a lodging." It was much the method of travel of Goldsmith himself, who often used to talk "of his distresses on the Continent, such as living on the hospitalities of the friars in convents, sleeping in barns, and picking up a kind of mendicant livelihood by the German fluet." One would like to have overheard those conversations.

ARTIST TOURISTS.

Those are cases of poet tourists, but artists also respond to the same call. Thus it is pleasant to think of Rodolphe Christen, with his stick over his shoulder supporting at one end his kit and at the other his painting plant, making his sketching tour from village to village of that paradise of artists, Italy. Much of the boyish exuberance of a blithe and genial heart comes out in some of his experiences. At a wayside inn, two French artists who had summed him up as an Englishman from the cut of his clothes were inclined to ignore him, but Christen broke in upon their conversation with a torrent of the very cream of the argot of the Paris studios, to the immense hilarity of the strangers, and the three became at once fast friends. At Amalfi, while he sketched upon a wall, children and loafers gathered round him. "I felt happy," he says, "and I sang a French song with an easy accord. The children joined in, and you would have been delighted with the harmony; soon the whole village was there, over balconies, on the top of the houses, behind, in front, everywhere people singing; they are so melodious, so many fine voices. From that day that French song is sung all over the country. Wherever I go people ask me to sing, and I sing, and they sing my refrain; if I pass anywhere the people cry out, 'He! Christofano ! '" Another artist who travelled in much the same spirit was Bewick, and the story how he left Newcastle with three guineas stitched into his waistband and returned some months later with some of the money still left, having in the meantime, like Keats, toured on foot the Scottish Highlands, makes one of the most interesting chapters of his autobiography. He seems to have had the art of finding his way into people's hearts; joined in their merry-makings at fairs and marketings, and once sat up all night with a Highland piper, the latter playing tunes upon the bagpipes in exchange for the Tyneside songs, which Bewick whistled to him. He, too, had a glimpse of a "Highland lassie," and "felt grieved because he could not hope ever to see her more." But more interesting still is the fact that he could appreciate the wild mountain scenery. He talks of the lakes and mountains, and says that "the beauty and serenity of the former and the grandeur or terrific aspect of the latter I gazed upon with wonder, and with both was charmed to ecstasy." Sometimes, indeed, he gazed upon them so long that he was belated and had to lie down in the heather under a rock and pass the night there—all this, be it noted, only a year or two after Johnson had complained that the hills obstructed the landscape.

THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY.

In his recent article on the poetry of Thomas Hardy, Mr. Noyes has dealt chiefly with "The Dynasts," the epic-drama in which the poetic career of the novelist has culminated, so it is interesting to turn for a moment to the little-read poems with which that career began. Those are the poems of the period ending in the early seventies, and, although two are to be found in "Poems of the Past and Present" and several in "Lime's Laughing-stocks," yet the most significant are the seventeen, which cover the first forty pages of the "Wessex Poems." Like all Hardy's work in verse, their surface is sometimes uneven and is in contrast with the pellucid and flowing syntax and thrice-bolted vocabulary of his prose. They treat of the seemy side of things—the indifference of the universe to human ideals, the reign of Chance over the affairs of men, the transience and illusion of passion, unfulfilled hopes, and the ravages wrought by time upon beauty. There is a singular unity of tone between the feeling they express and the sketches with which Hardy himself has illustrated them. Those sketches are sometimes symbolic, like the sundial on the bird-haunted tower or the butterflies on the flowing hour-glass, sometimes merely illustrative, as the extraordinary picture to "Her Dilemma," and sometimes they visualise a metaphor, as in "Life's sunless hill." They are not perfect works of art, but they so catch and augment the atmosphere of the poems themselves that one wonders whether in all possible cases, even when he is an imperfect draughtsman, the poet, himself is not the best illustrator of his own work. Mr. Hedgcock has said the right thing about those poems in pointing out that Hardy's attitude to the universe in them is the same attitude as that of the later novels and "The Dynasts." The pessimism of the latter is not the consequence of the encroachments of age or physical debility, but existed in Hardy from the beginning. It was probably, one may add, to show this that poems which, as their author tells us, were never meant for publication, some of which indeed had been turned into prose and printed in that form, were, after lying hidden for more than a quarter of a century, issued at all.

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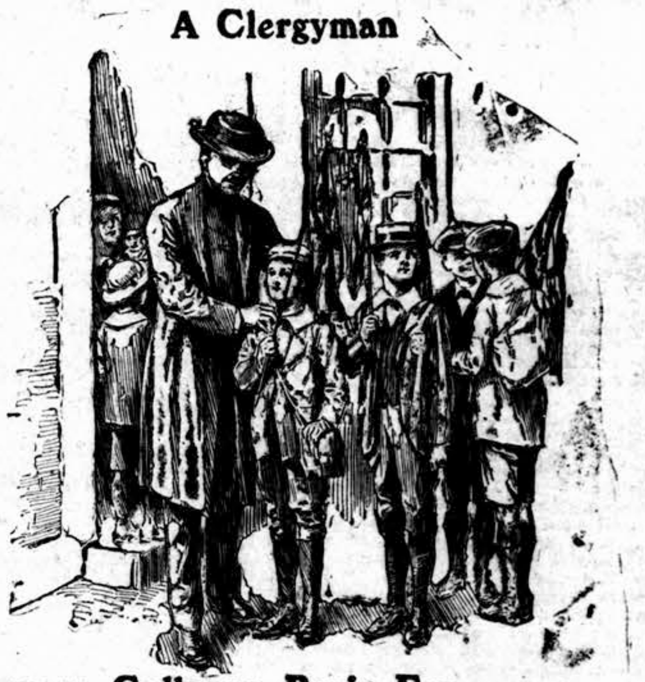

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 89, Frenchurch Street London E.C.